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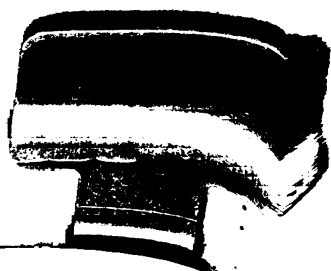
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UNIV. OF MICH.

FEB 14 1908

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ILLINOIS  
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,  
AT ITS  
TENTH AND ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETINGS.  
  
1889 AND 1890.

1890.



REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

TO THE

ILLINOIS

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,

AT ITS

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD AT

QUINCY, AUGUST 13, 14, and 15, 1889.

WITH THE

Constitution, By-Laws and State Pharmacy Law.

HUGO W. C. MARTIN, SECRETARY, CHICAGO.

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SPRINGFIELD:  
PHILLIPS BROTHERS, PRINTERS.  
1889.



## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1889-90.

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### *President.*

HERMANN SCHROEDER, QUINCY.

### *Vice-Presidents,*

R. W. DILLER, SPRINGFIELD.

THEO. C. LOEHR, CARLINVILLE.

J. J. SCHUBERT, KANKAKEE.

### *Secretary,*

HUGO W. C. MARTIN, CHICAGO.

### *Treasurer,*

D. S. DYSON, BLOOMINGTON.

### *Executive Committee,*

1st District.....	T. H. PATTERSON.....	Chicago.
2d     ".....	L. W. KADLEC.....	Chicago.
3d     ".....	J. C. BORCHERDT.....	Chicago.
4th    ".....	D. R. DYCHE.....	Chicago
5th    ".....	WM. HART.....	Elgin.
6th    ".....	W. W. SAWYER.....	Rockford.
7th    ".....	A. A. BROWN.....	Sterling.
8th    ".....	A. L. MOODY.....	Lockport.
9th    ".....	CHAS. A. STRATHYAN..	El Paso.
10th   ".....	W. M. BENTON.....	Peoria.
11th   ".....	W. S. FRISBIE.....	Bushnell.
12th   ".....	J. P. MONTGOMERY.....	Quincy.
13th   ".....	JOHN B. CONANT.....	Springfield.
14th   ".....	H. SMITH.....	Decatur.
15th   ".....	A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign.
16th   ".....	F. L. SHINKLE.....	Martinsville.
17th   ".....	THEO. C. LOEHR.....	Carlinville.
18th   ".....	W. D. W. BARNARD....	Upper Alton.
19th   ".....	H. F. GREEN.....	Kinmundy.
20th   ".....	PAUL G. SCHUH.....	Cairo.

### *Local Secretary,*

F. S. FRIES, KANKAKEE.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

### *Presidents.*

W. W. MARMON .....	Bloomington.....	1880-1
F. C. BOURSCHIEDT.....	Peoria.....	1881-2
HENRY BIROTH.....	Chicago.....	1882-3
H. LECARON.....	Braidwood.....	1883-4
A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign.....	1884-5
T. H. PATTERSON.....	Chicago.....	1885-6
B. F. GARDNER.....	Atlanta.....	1886-7
HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur.....	1887-8
HERMANN SCHROEDER.....	Quincy.....	1889-90

### *First Vice-Presidents.*

GEORGE BUCK.....	Chicago.....	1880-1
WM. BOWER.....	Olney.....	1881-2
H. LECARON.....	Braidwood.....	1882-3
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago.....	1883-4
IRA LACKY.....	Bloomington.....	1884-5
F. A. PRICKETT.....	Carbondale.....	1885-6
F. A. DRUEHL.....	Chicago.....	1886-7
W. P. BOYD.....	Arcola.....	1887-8
WM. BENTON.....	Peoria.....	1888-9
R. W. DILLER.....	Springfield.....	1889-90

### *Second Vice-Presidents.*

F. A. BOURSCHIEDT.....	Peoria.....	1880-1
A. A. BROWN.....	Sterling.....	1881-2
E. SMALLHAUSEN.....	Lawrenceville.....	1882-3
R. N. DODDS.....	Springfield.....	1883-4
G. H. SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1884-5
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook.....	1885-6
A. SHUMWAY.....	Lanark.....	1886-7
J. E. ESPEY.....	Chicago.....	1887-8
F. C. J. SCHACKMAN.....	Newton.....	1888-9
THEO. C. LOEHR.....	Carlinville.....	1889-90

### *Third Vice-Presidents.*

P. M. NICHOLS.....	Pana.....	1880-1
J. P. HENRY.....	Arcola.....	1881-2
J. P. BOYD.....	Quincy.....	1882-3
F. A. STEVENS.....	Newton.....	1883-4
A. J. MCINTOSH.....	Allendale.....	1884-5
JOHN R. PORTER.....	Rockford.....	1885-6
J. S. GREEN.....	Morrison.....	1886-7
C. F. PRICKETT.....	Carbondale.....	1887-8
F. L. SHINKLE.....	Martinville.....	1888-9
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee.....	1889-90

### *Secretaries.*

FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield.....	1880-1
MATT. W. BORLAND.....	Chicago.....	1881-2
T. H. PATTERSON.....	Chicago.....	1882-5
T. N. JAMIESON.....	Chicago.....	1885-6
L. C. HOGAN.....	Englewood.....	1886-9
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago.....	1889-90

*Treasurers.*

HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur.....	1880-1
A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign.....	1881-2
W. P. BOYD.....	Arcola.....	1882-3
M. WILLIAMS.....	Taylorville.....	1883-4
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee.....	1884-5
B. F. GARDNER.....	Atlanta.....	1885-6
G. H. SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1886-7
C. A. STRATHMAN.....	El Paso.....	1887-8
DUNBAR S. DYSON.....	Bloomington.....	1889-90

*Local Secretaries.*

VICTOR H. DUMBECK.....	Peoria
WM. M. DALE.....	Chicago
FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield
J. E. ESPEY.....	Bloomington
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago
H. C. PORTER.....	Rockford
HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur
W. M. BENTON.....	Peoria
J. O. CHRISTIE.....	Quincy
F. S. FRIES.....	Kankakee



## COMMITTEES.

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### *Committee on Legislation.*

WM. BOWER, Olney. L. H. BROSS, Cairo.  
J. C. DUNBAR, Monmouth. T. N. JAMIESON, Chicago.

### *Committee on Papers and Queries.*

A. G. VOGELER, Chicago.  
EUGENE ZIMMERMAN, Peoria. J. F. SCHEIBLE, Freeport.

### *Committee on United States Pharmacopœia.*

C. W. DAY, Springfield.  
F. C. BOURSCHIEDT, Peoria. HENRY BIROTH, Chicago.

### *Committee on Trade Interests.*

W. W. MARMON, Bloomington.  
WILHELM BODEMANN, Chicago. R. C. FRERIKSEN, Chicago.

### *Committee on Adulteration.*

OSCAR OLDBERG, Chicago.  
E. B. STUART, Chicago. W. C. KIRCHGASSER, Chicago.

### *Committee on Prize Essays and Prize Fund.*

C. L. FELDKAMP, Chicago.  
JOHN CONRAD, Chicago. J. A. BUSH, Peoria.

### *Committee on Unofficial Formulæ.*

C. S. HALLBERG, Chicago.  
ANDREW SCHERER, Chicago. FRANK NADLER, Rock Island.

### *Committee on Deceased Members.*

ANSON CULVER, Chicago.  
M. B. TRAVIS, Saybrook. M. WILLIAMS, Taylorville.

### *Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records.*

THOMAS WHITFIELD, Chicago.  
W. G. MORRIS, Chicago. P. N. NICHOLS, Pana.  
C. F. RICKEY, Quincy. J. B. MODERWELL, Geneseo.

### *Committee on Reorganization.*

G. H. SOHRBECK, Moline.  
A. G. VOGELER, Chicago. HENRY SMITH, Decatur.  
B. F. GARDNER, Atlanta. T. H. PATTERSON, Chicago.  
ED. SMITH, Carrolton. D. H. GALLOWAY, Chicago.  
I. N. COFFEE, Cairo. C. B. WILSON, Chicago.

*Committee on Apprenticeship.*

W. K. FORSYTH, Chicago.  
C. H. GRUBE, Robinson.      A. T. FLEISCHER, Chicago.

*Delegates to American Pharmaceutical Association.*

ALB. E. EBERT, Chicago.  
CHAS. HALLBERG, Chicago.      R. C. HATTENHAUER, Peru.  
E. C. WINSLOW, Danville.      C. ZIMMERMANN, Peoria.

*Delegates to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association*

R. MONTGOMERY, Quincy.  
R. N. DODDS, Springfield.      A. B. CLARK, Galesburg.

*Delegates to the State Medical Association.*

D. R. DYCHE, Chicago.  
L. C. HOGAN, (Englewood) Chicago.      H. C. PORTER, Rockford.

*Delegates to Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.*

J. S. FRANTZ, Danville.  
J. O. CHRISTIE, Quincy.      E. SCHMALHAUSEN, Lawrence-  
ville.

*Delegates to Iowa Pharmaceutical Association.*

GEO. C. LESCHER, Galesburg.  
CONRAD SPEIDL, Rock Island.      T. N. JAMIESON, Chicago.

*Delegates to Michigan Pharmaceutical Association.*

C. S. HALLBERG, Chicago.  
H. W. C. MARTIN, Chicago.      ANDREW SCHERER, Chicago.

## PHARMACY.

## PRACTICE REGULATED.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>§ 1. Forbids compounding or sale of drugs, medicines or poisons, except by registered pharmacists.</p> <p>§ 2. Who entitled to registration.</p> <p>§ 3. Who shall be graduates in pharmacy.</p> <p>§ 4. Who shall be licentiates in pharmacy.</p> <p>§ 5. Board of Pharmacy—Governor to appoint—Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to nominate candidates for appointment as members.</p> <p>§ 6. Organization of Board—Duties of members and officers—Examination of applicants for registry—Meetings—Quorum.</p> <p>§ 7. Licentiates shall be registered.</p> <p>§ 8. "Assistant pharmacists" to be registered—Fees.</p> <p>§ 9. Fees for registration.</p> | <p>§ 10. Annual fees—Certificates to be exposed for public inspection.</p> <p>§ 11. Salary of Secretary—Treasurer Bond—Pay of members—Disposition of funds.</p> <p>§ 12. Requires compliance with the provisions of this act within sixty days—Penalty for failure to comply—Exemptions.</p> <p>§ 13. Forbids adulteration of drugs—Penalty for same—Board of Pharmacy may appoint analyst—Board to prosecute violations of provisions of this act.</p> <p>§ 14. All poisons to be labeled—Not to be sold to any person under fifteen years of age.</p> <p>§ 15. Prosecution of suits—Duty of State's Attorneys—Disposition of Penalties collected.</p> |
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AN ACT to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois, approved and in force July 1, 1881. Amended, approved and in force July 1, 1887. Amended, approved and in force July 1, 1889.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That it shall not be lawful for any person, other than a registered pharmacist, to retail, compound or dispense drugs, medicines or poisons or to open or conduct any pharmacy or store for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, unless such person shall be, or shall employ and place in charge of said pharmacy or store, a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, except as hereinafter provided.*

§ 2. Any person shall be entitled to be registered as a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, who shall be licentiate in pharmacy, or shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the State Board of Pharmacy that he has had five years' practical experience in compounding drugs in a drug store or pharmacy, where the pre-

scriptions of medical practitioners are compounded. The said board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants whose examination or credentials are not satisfactory evidence of their competency. This provision shall also apply to the registration of assistant pharmacists hereinafter mentioned. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889).

§ 3. Graduates in pharmacy must be such persons as have had four years' practical experience in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and have obtained a satisfactory diploma or credentials of their attainments from a regularly incorporated college or school of pharmacy.

§ 4. Licentiates in pharmacy must be persons not less than 18 years of age, who have had three years' practical experience in compounding drugs in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and have passed a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Pharmacy hereinafter mentioned. The said board may, in their discretion, grant certificates of registration to such persons as shall furnish, with their application, satisfactory proof that they have been registered by examination in some other State: *Provided*, that such other State shall require a degree of competency equal to that required of applicants in this State. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889).

§ 5. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint five persons from among such competent pharmacists in the State as have had ten years' practical experience in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, who shall constitute the board of pharmacy. The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for five years: *Provided*, that the term of office of the five first appointed shall be so arranged that the term of one shall expire on the thirtieth of December of each year; and the vacancies so created, as well as all vacancies otherwise occurring, shall be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate: *And, provided, also*, that appointments made when the Senate is not in session, may be confirmed at its next ensuing session. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association shall annually report directly to the Governor, recommending the first year the names of at least ten persons, whom said association shall deem best qualified to serve as members of the board of pharmacy, and the names of at least three persons each year thereafter, to fill any vacancies which shall occur in said board.

§ 6. The said board shall, within thirty days after its appointment, meet and organize by electing a president from among their

members, and a secretary, who shall not be a member of said board. The board shall also elect a treasurer who is a member of the board. Said board shall prescribe the duties and compensation of such treasurer, and shall require the said treasurer to give such bond as the said board shall direct. The secretary shall pay over to the treasurer all moneys that shall come into his hands as such secretary. It shall be the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the provisions of this act; to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provision; to report annually to the Governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association upon the condition of Pharmacy in the State, which said report shall also furnish a record of the proceedings of the said board for the year, and also the names of all the pharmacists duly registered under this act. The board shall hold meetings for the examination of applicants for registration and the transaction of such other business as shall pertain to its duties, at least once in six months: *Provided*, that said board shall hold meetings once in every year in the city of Chicago and in the city of Springfield, and it shall give thirty days' public notice of the time and place of such meetings; shall have power to make by-laws for the proper fulfillment of its duties under this act, and shall keep a book of registration, in which shall be entered the names and places of business of all persons registered under this act, which book shall also specify such facts as said persons shall claim to justify their registration. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889).

§ 7. Licentiates in pharmacy shall, at the time of passing their examination, be registered by the Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy as registered pharmacists. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889).

§ 8. Any person shall be entitled to registration as assistant pharmacist who is of the age of 18 years, of good moral character, temperate habits, and has had three years' service under a registered pharmacist, and the time of attendance at any respectable school of pharmacy shall be accredited on the above time, or shall pass an examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, that shall show competency or qualification equal to such service. Each applicant for registration by examination as assistant pharmacist shall pay to said board the sum of five dollars before receiving his certificate of registration. Applicants other than by examination shall pay the board a fee of one dollar. Any assistant

pharmacist shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of the owner or manager thereof. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889).

§ 9. Every person applying for registration as a registered pharmacist, shall, before a certificate is granted, pay to the secretary of the board the sum of two dollars; and a like sum shall be paid by licentiates of other boards who shall apply for registration; and by every applicant for registration by examination shall be paid the sum of five dollars: *Provided*, that in case of the failure of any applicant to pass a satisfactory examination, his money shall be refunded. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889).

§ 10. Every registered pharmacist who desired to continue the practice of his profession, shall annually thereafter during the time he shall continue in such practice, on such date as the Board of Pharmacy may determine, of which date he shall have 30 days' notice by said board, pay to the secretary of the board a registration fee, to be fixed by the board, but which shall in no case exceed \$1.00, for which he shall receive a renewal of said registration. The failure of any registered pharmacist to pay said fee shall not deprive him of his right to renewal upon payment thereof; nor shall his retirement from the profession deprive him of the right to renew his registration should he at any time thereafter wish to resume the practice, upon the payment of said fee. Registered assistants, upon receiving notice as aforesaid, shall, if they desire to renew their registration, pay to the secretary of said board an annual fee of one dollar. Every certificate of registration granted under this act shall be conspicuously exposed in the pharmacy to which it applies. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889).

§ 11. The secretary of the board shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the board; and which shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per year; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The members of the board shall receive the sum of \$5 for each day actually engaged in this service and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board. Said expenses shall be paid from the fees and penalties received from the board, under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary or other expenses of the board shall be paid out of the State treasury. All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses above provided for shall be held by the treasurer as a special fund for meeting the ex-

penses of said board, and the cost of the annual report of the proceedings of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and the necessary expenses of said association: *Provided*, that when the amount of money in the hands of the treasurer at any time exceeds two thousand dollars the amount of such excess shall be paid into the State treasury. The board shall make an annual report to the Governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889).

§ 12. Any person not being, or having in his employ, a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, who shall, sixty days after this act takes effect, keep a pharmacy, or store for retailing or compounding medicines, or who shall take, use or exhibit the title of a registered pharmacist, shall, for each and every such offense, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars. Any registered pharmacist who shall permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions, or the vending of drugs, medicines or poisons in his store or place of business, except under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, or except by a "registered assistant" pharmacist, or any pharmacist or "registered assistant," who, while continuing in business, shall fail or neglect to procure his annual registration, or any person who shall willfully make any false representation to procure registration for himself or any other person, shall, for every such offense, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall apply to nor in any manner interfere with the business of any physician, or prevent him from supplying to his patients such articles as may seem to him proper, nor with the making or vending of patent or proprietary medicines, or medicines placed in sealed packages, with the name of the contents and of the pharmacists or physicians by whom prepared or compounded, nor with the sale of the usual domestic remedies by retail dealers, nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealers, except as hereinafter provided: *And, provided, further*, that no part of this section shall be so construed as to give the right to any physician to furnish any intoxicating liquor as a beverage on prescriptions, or otherwise.

§ 13. No person shall add to or remove from any drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, any ingredient or material for the purpose of adulteration or substitution, or which shall deteriorate the quality, commercial value or medicinal effect, or which shall alter the nature or composition of such drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation so that it will not correspond to the recognized tests of identity or purity. Any person who shall thus willfully adulterate or alter, or cause to be adulterated or altered, or shall sell or offer for sale any such adulterated

or altered drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, or any person who shall substitute, or cause to be substituted, one material for another, with the intention to defraud or deceive the purchaser, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to prosecution under this act. If convicted, he shall be liable to all the costs of the action and all the expenses incurred by the board of pharmacy in connection therewith, and for the first offense be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offense a fine of not less than seventy-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars. On complaint being entered, the board of pharmacy is hereby empowered to employ an analyst or chemist expert, whose duty it shall be to examine into the so-called adulteration, substitution or alteration, and report upon the result of his investigation; and if said report justify such action, the board shall duly cause the prosecution of the offender, as provided in this law.

§ 14. No person shall sell at retail any poisons commonly recognized as such, and especially aconite, arsenic, belladonna, biniodide of mercury, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, conium, corrosive sublimate, cresote, croton oil, cyanide of potassium, digitalis, hydrocyanic acid, laudanum, morphine, nux vomica, oil of bitter almonds, opium, oxalic acid, strychnine, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, white precipitate, red precipitate, without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel, or package containing the same, and to the wrapper or cover thereof a label bearing the name of the article, and the word "poison" distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the seller; who shall not deliver any of said poisons to any person under the age of fifteen years, nor shall he deliver any of said poisons without satisfying himself that such poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall apply to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions of any of the poisons or articles aforesaid. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense.

§ 15. All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act shall be prosecuted in the name of the "People of the State of Illinois," in any court having jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of the State's attorney of the county where such offense is committed, to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act, upon proper complaint being made. All penalties collected under the provisions of this act shall inure, one half to the board of pharmacy, and the remainder to the school fund of the county in which the suit was prosecuted and judgment obtained.

APPROVED MAY 30, 1881.



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association will be called the ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this organization shall be to promote the interests of pharmacy by urging the enactment of such laws as will be of mutual advantage to pharmacists and the public, by restricting the dispensing and sale of medicines to competent parties, to encourage a more thorough training of assistants, and, finally, to bring the pharmacists of this State into more intimate social relations.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. This society shall consist of active and associate members.

SEC. 2. All registered pharmacists in the State of Illinois, whose names shall appear on the register of the Board of Pharmacy, shall be deemed members of the association.

SEC. 3. Pharmacists, chemists, wholesale druggists, pharmaceutical journalists, and other persons interested in the welfare of this Association who may be thought worthy of the distinction, may be elected associate members. They shall not, however, be eligible to office or vote at the meetings.

## ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Association shall be a President and three Vice-Presidents, a Permanent Secretary, a Local Secretary (to be selected from place of next meeting), a Treasurer and an Executive Committee consisting of one member from each Congressional District in the State (and of which committee the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members), all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice-Presidents in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call special meetings at the written request of twenty-five members, shall present at each annual meeting a report on the affairs of the Association, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall read all communications, conduct all correspondence of the Association, at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting, and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of committees of their appointment and election, and furnish each member of the committee with the names of their associates on said committees. He shall receive and collect all moneys for the Association, giving receipts for the various amounts. Keep a correct account thereof, and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt thereof. He shall give a sufficient bond, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible, shall be authorized to pay all bills when countersigned by the President, and report the state of the treasury, when called upon by the Executive Committee. He shall give a sufficient bond, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee shall have full power to act for, and have general charge of the affairs of the Association in the intervals of the sessions of the Association, provided that the action of such committee shall not contravene instructions of the Association, and its action may at any time be overruled by the Association. The committee shall organize by the adoption of rules, and with such officers and committees as it shall deem desirable or necessary. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

#### ARTICLE VI.

This Association may establish for its future government and regulation such by-laws not in conflict with this constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Every proposition to alter or amend this constitution shall be submitted in writing and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of this constitution.

## THE BY-LAWS.

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### ARTICLE I.

Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

### ARTICLE II.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this Association, he shall receive a certificate of membership, which shall be issued by the Secretary.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committee (of which he shall be an ex-officio member), each to consist of three members, viz.: Committee on Matters of Trade Interests, Committees on Papers and Queries, Committee on Legislation, Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records, and Committee on Prize Essays.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Papers and Queries shall prepare and present, near the close of each annual meeting, a number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and invite members of this Association and other persons as they deem proper, to prepare and present answers to the questions, or upon other subjects of interest to the profession.

It shall be the province of the committee to receive and examine all papers being answers to queries, or volunteer papers which are presented and intended to be read at the meetings. It shall also be the duty of the committee to determine at each annual meeting the order in which the papers presented to the Association shall be read.

SEC. 4. The Committee on Prize Essays shall examine such papers as may be presented and read before this Association. They shall determine which, if any of them, shall be of sufficient merit to justify the award of the prize or prizes offered by or through this Association. Such award or awards shall be made within six months after the meeting at which the papers or essays were read, and at which said committee was appointed.

SEC. 5. The award of prizes by the Committee on Prize Essays shall be determined with regard to the usefulness, originality, and other merits of the paper, essay or work presented; but no prize shall be awarded except in cases where the original work actually performed, or the practical utility of the additions to knowledge are of sufficient importance in the opinion of the committee to merit such reward. The decisions of the Committee on Prize Essays shall be final, and the names and addresses of the recipients of prizes shall, together with their papers or essays, be furnished to the pharmcal journals for publication.

SEC. 6. The Committee on Legislation shall keep a record of, and compile for reference, the enactments of the different States regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of medicines. They shall report at each annual meeting of the Association what legislation on the subject has occurred during the year, and what additional legislation shall be desirable in this State.

SEC. 7. The Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records, created by invitation of the Board of Pharmacy, shall, at such time as it shall elect, and at least annually, inspect the Records, Books, and Examination Papers os the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, and shall annually report their observations to this Association, with such suggestions and recommendations as said committee may deem available.

#### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 2. Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

#### ARTICAL V.

□ All papers read before the Association shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and shall, by their consent and under their direction, be published.

## ARTICLE VI.

The Proceedings of the Association, the Roll of Officers, Committees, and Members shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the Proceedings sent to each member of the Association.

## ARTICLE VII.

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Nominees for the State Board of Pharmacy shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the Association, twenty-five registered pharmacists of the State, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the Association, the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the Secretary to all registered pharmacists in the State, with the request that from such members five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the Secretary. From the members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the Association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the Association, as required by the State Pharmacy Act.

## ARTICLE IX.

The Association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting, crude drugs, chemical, pharmaceutical preparations and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

## ARTICLE X.

The Order of Business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Election of members
4. President's address.
5. Reports of officers and committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. Election of officers.
8. New business.
9. Installment of officers elect.
10. Adjournment.

P R O C E E D I N G S  
OF THE  
Illinois Pharmaceutical Association,  
AT ITS  
T E N T H A N N U A L M E E T I N G .

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The tenth annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association was called to order in the Circuit Court room in the city of Quincy, by the President, Mr. Henry Smith, of Decatur, at 2 o'clock P. M., August 13, 1889.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON—FIRST SESSION.

The President—Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association: According to our regular order of business, the first thing in order is the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, but if no objection is made, we will dispense with that order of business. I now take great pleasure in introducing to the Association Mayor James M. Bishop, of this city, who will extend to us a welcome. [Applause].

MAYOR BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

"It is my pleasant duty on this occasion, in behalf of the resident members of your society and my fellow citizens, to greet you with a few brief words of welcome, and to extend to you the hospitality of the Gem City.

"It is a source of much gratification to me to see assembled here so many of the intelligent representative business men of the State, and I trust that your meeting may prove productive of much

good to you as an association, and that individually your visit may be rendered so enjoyable that the remembrance of it may always remain a pleasant memory to you.

"These annual meetings of associations of business men prove beneficial to all in many various ways. Among them the meeting of old friends and the forming of new acquaintances in one of the agreeable features, while the knowledge and experience gained from an interchange of ideas and methods of business is certainly profitable financially, and often results in great good to the whole community by wisely influencing legislation. The great progress and development made in the way of business in the past few years is one of the grand results of these meetings, and the necessity exists that business men should meet often, compare notes and act unitedly, that the best results may be obtained.

"Steam and electricity have wrought a mighty revolution in commerce in the distribution of products and the equalization of values, and the business men who do not accept the fact and use it for their own advantage will soon drop out of the race.

"As citizens of the great and glorious State of Illinois, we must all feel a just pride in the great progress she has made in every material industry in the past few years. Admitted into the Union within the memory of many of her citizens now living, she already ranks fourth, if not third, in the grand galaxy of States; and I believe that within the lives of many of you here present she will rank first. The center of population is rapidly moving westward, and soon will be, if it is not already, within the boundary lines of Illinois.

"The vast resources of the Mississippi Valley are being rapidly developed, and the question of Western supremacy is already settled. We live in an age of wonderful achievements and we live in a State that ranks second to none in the vast possibilities of the future.

"And now, gentlemen, let me assure you how glad we are to see you here, and on such an occasion as this, and as men of business, intelligent, active and enterprising, the people of this city will welcome you with open hands and warm hearts.

"Quincy is a beautiful, prosperous, thriving city, noted for its large and varied manufacturing industries, its fine residences and lovely homes, its beautiful streets, handsome women and the hospitality of its open-hearted, generous people. The product of its manufactories may be found in every country on the globe. The omnibusses that roll along aristocratic Fifth avenue past the pa-



latial homes of the Vanderbilts, as well as those that take the traveler from the depot to his hotel in almost every city and village, from the Mississippi to the Golden Gate, are the product of a Quincy factory; and so of its many varied manufactured products, too numerous to mention; they find their way into the marts of trade throughout the world. But I will not trespass further upon your time, but leave you in the hands of the committees which I understand have made ample arrangements for your entertainment. I hope and believe they will so combine pleasure with business, that your visit here may be one long to be remembered by all. It will certainly be a source of much gratification to us to be able to contribute to your enjoyment, and I trust your meeting may prove of benefit to you in a business way; and when at the close of your session it shall please you to depart for your several homes, you will carry with you our best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness, and I hope that there will remain in your minds only the most pleasant recollection of your visit to our city." [Applause.]

The President—Senator Frisbee, of McDonough County, will respond to the Mayor's address of welcome.

Senator Frisbee—"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association: I feel that it is a mistake on the part of this visiting Association to delegate to me the making of this response; it should have been made by the President, according to the programme. It is alway pleasant to listen to words of courtesy, and I always feel when I hear such words that something appropriate should be said in reply—something more than simply 'I thauk yon.'

"Inasmuch as I have had no time for preparation, not knowing until noon to-day that I was expected to reply to the Mayor's address of welcome, I simply thank you for your tender of the hospitality of your beautiful city and accept it in the same spirit in which it was offered, for we feel that it is offered in all sincerity, and if all our members, so heartily welcome were present these surrounding walls would not hold half the multitude that would be here assembled.

"It is not necessary for me to say anything regarding the reputation of this city abroad, and although I am a stranger, I am by no means a stranger to the reputation of Quincy, as a beautiful, hospitable, busy city, as it stands here at the gateway of the great West. It is known and appreciated by the whole of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, and as far west as the Pacific. I have taken great pleasure in strolling about your town and noting the many

evidences of progress and enterprise. I know the meeting here will be a pleasant one; I know that we will meet with all the hospitality of which the Mayor spoke, and I believe that I can say on the part of the Association here assembled, that we all appreciate the Mayor's kind words, and I am sure that I would be glad to reply to them in more fitting language. I am confident that we will have a pleasant meeting here, where there are such good accommodations, such hospitality and such beautiful surroundings." [Applause].

The President—The next order of business is the address of the President.

*"Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

"Another year has passed, and we find ourselves gathered together in the interests of Pharmacy, and it affords me great pleasure to greet this, the largest State Pharmaceutical Association on this continent. If by a word said or a suggestion offered I could bring the rank and file of Pharmacists of this great State to study their own interests by being personally present at these annual meetings, I would have accomplished much more than I have any reason to hope for.

"The old maxim so fitly applied to our colonies by the eminent Jefferson, that in 'union there is strength,' can with equal and appropriate value be applied to the Pharmacists of Illinois. The foundation for the most powerful professional organization extant has been well laid, and it but remains for us to perform our personal duty, that of uniting our energies and efforts, and we have already accomplished a mighty purpose that the Pharmacists of no other State could possibly enjoy.

"Let the members of this Association (which includes every registered Pharmacist in the State) be a unit in their demands for right and that right will surely be obtained.

"The past year has been fraught with a peculiar experience for the Pharmacists of Illinois. One year ago, we, that met at the annual meeting, went to our homes feeling that we had held the best and most profitable meeting ever held by our body in the State, and that our star for a brighter future was rising far up into the heavens as an organization. We were ambitious not only to become the largest and most progressive association on this continent, but that our Pharmacy Laws should be the most complete; enthusiasm and earnestness seemed to penetrate every breast, and the feeling was that our meeting had instilled into us a brighter experience and a broader comprehension of our profession.

"The generous overture made by the Chicago College of Pharmacy to this body with all its monied and educational interests, and giving this organization entire control of its management, was a bold step in progressive Pharmacy and in advance of any precedent ever offered in this country, and was, in my opinion, an honest, unselfish measure, full of enterprise to further the educational interests of Pharmacy in Illinois. And while the committee appointed to investigate the matter will report adversely, for reasons that we fully endorse, yet we hope when this Association has a full and hearty support from its membership, that the Colleges of Pharmacy of this State may be a part and parcel of this body.

"The combining of the registered Pharmacists and the membership of this Association is regarded almost unanimously as being fraught with great good to the profession; it makes every Pharmacist registered in the State jointly interested in both the Association and the power that gives him his registration, having equal rights in the Association with every other member; it gives him equal power to say who shall compose the Board that gives him his registration; it was a broad democratic spirit that suggested the right, but it needs the hearty co-operation of the 3,800 druggists of the State to give it success. The privilege is one thing; the active use of the opportunity is what makes the object a success. Under the favorable auspices of this organization if we do not obtain all the rights and protection from our State laws that we are entitled to, it will be our own fault, because of a lack of centralizing our own power. Under the ministering labors of our Legislative Committee, the last General Assembly of our State made some radical changes in our Pharmacy Law; the most important of which, is the entitling of the candidate for registration as a full registered Pharmacist upon the qualification of a five years' service, and the establishing of an assistant registered Pharmacist with a broad and extensive right, upon the qualification of a three years' service. These annulled sections of the law have been subjected to severe criticisms and is regarded by many of our thoughtful friends a backward step in Pharmacy. We deprecate the seeming necessity of such a change in our law. We do not believe the basis of a time service alone the proper foundation for a Pharmacy Law, nor can it, in our opinion, be conducive of progressive Pharmacy, and yet the surrounding circumstances seemed almost to drive the most earnest supporters of progressive Pharmacy into the acceptance of this measure rather than suffer the abolishment of the entire law, or the acceptance of an amendment more pernicious in its phraseology and intent, that the annual merit accepted was weak or retarding; and while we believe the aggressive spirit should apply

as well to the making of Pharmacy Laws as other things in life, we find that our mightiest ambition can not always be altered by our charging ourselves with aggressiveness. The most successful general does not always rush to the front of the battle, regardless of the consequences, but weighs well the surrounding circumstances and waits for his opportunity.

“Our Pharmacy Law doubtless has its imperfections, but taken as a whole, we believe is among the very best this country affords, and meets the views of a large majority of the Pharmacists of this commonwealth, and if it seemingly lacks in progression, it abounds in practical usefulness; and when we fully comprehend it we believe will meet the approbation of not only this body, also many who criticise it for its seeming lack of progressiveness.

“The life of the Pharmacist during the last decade has seemingly lost some of its attractiveness by the encroachments made upon it by other branches of professional and mercantile industry, and the pessimist sees but the annihilation of the once profitable Pharmacy by the dry goods, junk shops and grocers who deal in patent medicine, fancy and toilet goods on the one side, the prohibition of counter proscribing, and the compounding of his own prescription by the physician on the other side, which leaves him a minimum of what once he hoped would lead him to a comfortable surrounding for his family, and permit him to accumulate a competence to provide for old age. That the retail drug business has been largely encroached upon by these disturbing elements we will not attempt to deny, but we believe if the fault-finder and the man who sees everything growing worse would devote his time to a practical remedy for his business trouble his time would be occupied with his business and the darkened future would grow brighter with the product of his application. We have no sympathy to extend to the man who is continually looking upon the dark side of his business prospects and the discouragements of life in general; we believe that no time in the history of this country has the field been so broad and the opportunity so good for live wide-awake business Pharmacists to make money as to-day, and we believe a few practical suggestions on this point not out of place at this time and upon this subject, which certainly is of interest to us all. In the first place let us remember that we live in an age when men have all the enlightenment of the nineteen centuries past and gone and he who expects success to crown his efforts must be master of his business. Eminent success never comes to the man who professes to follow one business but gives half his thoughts and energies to something else. A. T. Stewart was per-

haps the most successful dry goods merchant the world ever saw. He studied it in all its detail and practically applied his knowledge to that alone. U. S. Grant was one of the greatest generals of the age, but as a banker was a complete failure. Henry Ward Beecher as a divine teacher, and Horace Greeley as a newspaper editor, were each men of wonderful skill and success in their respective stations. But when they turned their attention to agricultural pursuits made themselves ridiculous in the sight of the farmer and were egregious tillers of the soil.

"These with other as striking illustrations that may be given, teach us that men to succeed must give their best and most earnest efforts to that thing to that which they are adapted. And if you have selected Pharmacy as your vocation in life, prove yourself master of that before attempting any other avenue to accumulate money, or that will detract your attention from the real issue before you. Let us also remember that this is decidedly a practical age; that our business is a combination of the mercantile as well as the theoretical side. The age for the successful Pharmacist to retire to the sanctum of his mysterious laboratory to experiment with and manufacture his chemicals, has passed and will never return. You can buy the best quality for much less than you can afford to make them, if your time is worth what it should be in your salesroom. The average customer does not care a fig who makes your wares. The question that interests him when he goes to your store, is, 'Will I get the reliable goods at a fair price?' 'Are my wants supplied here as well as elsewhere in this line?' 'Do they appreciate my patronage here as well as at any other store by giving me as much for my money?' These as well as other practical problems is what the successful Pharmacist of to-day has to meet; hence, I would say, look well to the mercantile side of your business; make your shop as attractive as your capital will admit; display your wares to the very best advantage; be enterprising, accommodating and pleasing to your customers; remember that 'words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver;' be honest with your customer and with yourself; be industrious and study economy if you would have money, for money is what pays your wholesaler; money is what your landlord wants when your month's rent becomes due; money is what makes the world smile upon you and call you a successful man; this my fellow Pharmacists is the practical side of Pharmacy.

"One other practical question and I am done with this subject and that is how to stop the cutting of prices among Pharmacists. In this respect we have the advantage of all other branches of

mercantile pursuits, because we are a thoroughly organized body and can bring the influence of this organization to bear upon this evil, and I would recommend that this Association instruct the Executive Committee to prepare a printed circular and that it be put in the hands of every Pharmacist in the State, setting forth the evils of this practice and condemning it as unprofessional and unbusiness like and productive of evil to the Pharmacist practicing it and the profession in general. Also, in localities where Pharmacists resort to cutting would recommend the forming of local associations to remedy the evil.

"I would recommend that this Association cultivate a more intimate relation with the State Medical Society. I believe the interests of the physician and the Pharmacist are so closely identified, that most intimate relations should be cultivated between them; by an interchange of delegations we will each obtain broader views of our relations to each other.

"I hope the delegates appointed to this body at its last meeting will be able to report a pleasant and profitable reception at the last meeting of the State Medical Society, and that that organization will be represented on this occasion.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you for the great honor you have conferred upon me in twice electing me as President of this Association. I have always received the greatest courtesy from your hands, and though I recognize my efforts have been weak, I have done my best with the surrounding circumstances, and be assured that I have always acted from a conscientious motive; that I harbor no unpleasant feeling toward any member of this body, but feel that we are all friends engaged in one common cause, that our interests are identical and that we can study the interests of ourselves by studying the interests of our fellow-pharmacist." [Applause].

Mr. Boyd—It is important that the President's address be referred to a committee of three persons, but I think under our by-laws, that order of business is already established. I move you that such a committee be appointed.

Mr. Hogan—It has been customary for such a motion to be made and such a committee to be appointed by the Secretary.

The President—You have heard the motion of Mr. Boyd. It has been moved and seconded that the address of the President be referred to a committee of three to report to-morrow morning. Carried.

The Secretary appointed as such committee Messrs. Forsyth. Frisbee and Culver.

The President—We will now listen to the report of the Secretary.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY.

*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

“Owing to the change in our organization, adopted at the last meeting, the revenue derived during the past year was necessarily small.

“The receipts from all sources being \$320.00, this amount, together with balance in Treasurer’s hands, enabled us to pay the expenses of the Association and publish 1,000 copies of the proceedings, free from advertisements, containing a full and complete report of the meeting. .

“The past year has been one of considerable activity in Pharmaceutical circles, and your officers and committees have performed a vast amount of work, which has been outlined by the President and Chairman of the Legislative Committee.

“A meeting of the Executive Committee was called at Springfield, March 7, for the purpose of considering the various amendments to the Pharmacy Law. There not being a quorum of the committee, but as there were quite a number of druggists present, an informal meeting was held, and legislative matters discussed.

“Several meetings of a conference committee, composed of a majority of the Legislative Committee, members of the Board of Pharmacy and others, were held in Springfield, resulting in the adoption of the Frisbee bill by the joint committee.

“A representative meeting of druggists was called by Mr. Bower, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, at Springfield, May 2, at which meeting every Senatorial District in the State was represented, either in person or by letter.

“The meeting was addressed by Senator Frisbee and Representative Breedon. Both these gentlemen showed the danger of the adoption of a clause which would allow physicians to register on their diplomas without examination.

“The Frisbee bill was unanimously approved, and in view of the large number, seemingly the vast majority of the druggists throughout the State who demanded the passage of the Frisbee bill, your officers did what they could to secure its passage; the result you are all familiar with, and Mr. Bower will doubtless cover the de-

tails. Our law as it now stands, and as interpreted by the Board of Pharmacy I believe to have the foundation at least of one of the best laws in this country. The Board have shown a disposition to be fair and just, and will, I fully believe, carry out your wishes as to the provisions of the law as it now stands.

"I believe that our Association as reconstructed, is now the finest organization of its kind in the world, our Pharmacy Law is founded on common sense and justice, and the druggists of this State should be proud of their Association and Board of Pharmacy.

"I would recommend that Article VIII of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the words, 'or others, as said pharmacists shall severally prefer,' the word 'five,' in the eighth line, and substituting 'may' for 'shall' in the tenth line.

"The first vote for member of the Board of Pharmacy, under the By-Laws, has demonstrated that to give the members of this Association the option of making their choice from the twenty-five names selected by the Association, or from the entire list of registered Pharmacists, entails a large amount of unnecessary work on the part of the Secretary, without commensurate results; showing a large, presumably complimentary vote, the majority of the number voted for receiving but one vote.

"The article referred to is arbitrary as it now stands, the Association should be allowed more latitude, and if they see fit, select the Board nominees from any number of those receiving the highest vote, and not be confined to the five names.

"I would recommend that the plan followed by the Executive Committee in naming one from each Congressional District and five from the State at large, be continued.

#### VOTE FOR MEMBER OF BOARD OF PHARMACY.

"In compliance with Article VIII, of the Revised By-Laws which provides for the manner of selecting members to fill vacancy on the Board of Pharmacy, the Executive Committee at its session in Chicago, October 22, 1888, selected twenty-five names, one from each Congressional District, and five at large, and instructed the Secretary to prepare a circular, and provide for a return of the vote. This was done, and through the courtesy of Secretary Day, a circular giving full instructions and a postal card prepared as a ballot, was mailed with the renewal certificates to every registered Pharmacist in the State.



"Eleven hundred of these cards were returned to the Secretary, and it was found that the vote was divided and scattering; one hundred and ninety-seven names were represented, receiving from one to seven hundred votes.

The following is a tabulated report of the vote:

Alvard, Geo. F., ———	1	Ebert, Albert S., Chicago	72
Arnold, T. S., Watseka	2	Espey, J. E., Chicago	1
Andrews, S. C., Newton	1	Emmert, J., Freeport	1
Alcott, W. A., Jacksonville	1	Eldred, W. H., Chicago	1
Boyd, J. B., Quincy	376	Forning, P., Freeport	1
Blythe, William, Centralia	173	Foster, Frank J., Carmi	1
Bitner, C. G., Chicago	2	Fisher, J. E., Peoria	1
Bevier, J. E., Aurora	1	Forsyth, W. K., Chicago	3
Boicourt, W. H., Golconda	1	Frickert, Wm., Belleville	2
Baker, Jacob, Monticello	1	Fisher, Theo., Petersburg	1
Bohn, Jacob, Monticello	75	Fisher, Chas., Peoria	1
Barnum, C. E., Onarga	75	Foote, John C., Belvidere	1
Barker, Frank, Rochelle	1	Fringer, Wm. R., Pana	1
Booe, J. E., Canton	1	Ferture, Dr., Pleasant Hill	1
Blain, Frank, Decatur	1	Frerksen, R. C., Humbolt Prk	1
Bower, William, Olney	6	Gray, H. T., Chicago	1
Brewer, J. S., Knoxville	2	Greear, H., Jonesboro	1
Brewer, I. W., Knoxville	1	Green, H. H., Bloomington	10
Buck, George, Chicago	3	Green, H. F., Kimmunity	1
Burrell, John, Freeport	1	Grimshaw, T. C., Pittsburg	1
Bryan, C. H., Chicago	1	Griggs, E. Y., Ottawa	1
Boyd, W. P., Arcola	1	Gale, E. O., Chicago	1
Brown, R. L., Lake View	1	Girdon, Robert, Mt. Carmel	1
Bate, H. J., Chicago	2	Goodman, F. M., Gr. Crossing	1
Barclay, P. W., Cairo	3	Grael, Joshua, ———	1
Borcherdt, J. C., Chicago	4	Gibson, O. M., ———	1
Buck, W. D., Centralia	1	Garwood, W. C., Evanston	1
Blain, A. J., ———	1	Grube, C. H., Robinson	112
Bowen, C. A., Peoria	1	Grassley, C. W., Chicago	159
Behrens, Paul, Chicago	1	Hogan, L. C., Englewood	719
Bartlett, N. Gray, Chicago	2	Harting, C. W., Chicago	1
Biroth, Henry, Chicago	1	Hartwig, Chas., Chicago	1
Clark, A. B., Galesburg	2	Henkel, S. A., Carbondale	1
Casey, James, Chicago	1	Hattenhauer, R. C., Peru	1
Cunningham, A. P., Champ'gn	2	Hall, Joseph, Edgewood	2
Clayburg, S. S., Avon	1	Hatch, Lee, Jacksonville	3
Cutler, D. C., Carthage	1	Hallett, Wm. P., Harrisburg	3
Cover, Dan, New Salem	1	Hallberg, C. S., Chicago	8
Cornwell, Lucian, Nason	1	Holzhauser, W. C., Joliet	1
Carroll, Dr., Henry	1	Hartz, G. H., Aurora	3
Carrothers, W., Fairfield	1	Hartz, Frank H., Aurora	2
Coffee, I. N., Cairo	251	Holmes, Wm., Aurora	1
Dodds, R. N., Springfield	286	Heiland, John, Chicago	1
Day, Chas. W., Springfield	4	Harrington, J. J., Chicago	1
Dyche, D. R., Chicago	5	Jones, R., Chicago	1
Dahlberg, Alfred, Chicago	1	Jacobus, J. S., Chicago	1
Druehl, F. A., Chicago	1	Jamieson, T. N., Chicago	3
Dunham, W. F., Chicago	2	Jackson, S. H., Chicago	1

Johnson, C. F., Chicago.....	1	Reinhold, H., Chicago.....	178
Kneste, Albert, Waterloo....	1	Robinson, M., Shawneetown..	1
King, E. H., Chicago.....	1	Smith, Henry, Decatur.....	306
King, John, Chicago.....	1	Swartz, G. F., Freeport.....	134
Kurrasche, Otto C., Kankakee	1	Schuh, Paul, Cairo.....	206
Knoebel, E., E. St. Louis....	1	Steingoetter, H., Belleville..	121
Loehr, Theo., Carlinville....	1	Schmallhausen, L. R., Charles-	
Livers, James, Sullivan.....	1	ton.....	2
Long, J. T., Assumption.....	1	Semon, J. O., Shelbyville....	1
Lackey, Ira, Bloomington....	1	Shilling, Chas. F.....	1
Lescher, Geo. C., Galesburg... 250		Scupham, W. C., Chicago.....	2
LeCaron, H., Chicago.....	60	Squair, Frank, Chicago.....	1
McNeil, Tom, Galena.....	1	Sill, R. T., Chicago.....	1
Morris, W. G., Chicago.....	294	Staudt, L., Aurora.....	2
Milnor, Frank R., Litchfield.. 167		Sargent, E. H., Chicago.....	5
Metzgar, M. C., Cairo.....	1	Schmidt, F. M., Chicago.....	1
Moench, Chas., Chicago.....	1	Sevirs, A.....	2
Mueller, H. L. C., Chicago....	1	Stowits, E. T., Englewood... 2	
Miller, David, Pearl.....	1	Sohrbeck, G. H., Moline.....	1
Marsh, E., Alton.....	1	Stevenson, L. E., St. Joseph.. 56	
Martin, H. W. C., Chicago... 6		Schapper, F. C., Blue Island.. 1	
Merz, Frank, Chicago.....	1	Schinkle, F. L., Martinsville.. 2	
Myers, J. C., Clinton.....	1	Thomas, J. S., Pleasant Hill.. 2	
Maynard, H. S., Chicago.....	1	Tillson, A. H., Woodstock.... 138	
Matthias, J. W., Eldorado... 1		Turner, W. A., Sheldon..... 92	
Marmon, W. W., Bloomington 3		Thiele, Emil, Chicago.....	2
Meyers, John, Chicago.....	1	Taylor, F. C., Litchfield.....	1
Nadler, Frank, Rock Island.. 220		Ulendorf, Bodo, Chicago.....	2
Nerner, W. A., ———.....	1	Van Welsh, F., Jacksonville.. 1	
Oldberg, Oscar, Chicago.....	2	Vadekin, J. H., Bethany.....	1
Otrich, C. L., Anna.....	1	Williams, Leslie, Fulton.... 1	
Pfaff, —, Centralia.....	1	Williams, W. T., Neboca.....	1
Porter, John R., Rockford... 3		Williams, Melle, Taylorville.. 130	
Post, P. M., Murphysboro... 2		Woltersdorf, E. H., Chicago.. 1	
Peck, F. D., Englewood.....	1	Weinberger, C. M., Chicago.. 1	
Perkins, J. S., Englewood... 1		Werkmeister, M., Chicago... 2	
Peterson, Johan, Chicago.... 1		Wilson, C. B., Chicago.....	1
Pierce, F. W., Chicago.....	1	Wood, W. R., Virginia.....	1
Pollock, D. R., Chicago.....	1	Wright, A. S., Woodstock... 161	
Patterson, T. H., Chicago.... 1		Willis, J. T., Metropolis.....	1
Parsons, J. C., Chicago.....	1	Worthington, W. H., Rockford 1	
Powers, E. A., Edinburg.....	1	Winslow, E. C., Danville.... 2	
Paper, W. T., Effingham.....	5	Wade, Phil., Fairbury.....	1
Robbins, H. C., Creston.....	1	Woltersdorf, L. W., Chicago.. 1	
Robinson, John.....	1	Whitfield, Thomas, Chicago.. 3	
Rukenbrod, W. L.....	1	Wrixon, T. W., Lake View... 1	
Rhode, R. E., Chicago.....	1	Wiley, S. B., Waverley.....	1
Rhode, G. W., Shelbyville... 1		Yetter, H. C., Burnside.....	1
Rhienhart, N., Bloomington.. 1		Zimmermann, Chas., Peoria... 2	
Reen, A. W. H., Peoria.....	214	Zahn, Emil, Chicago.....	3

"The five receiving the highest number of votes are, L. C. Hogan, Englewood, 719; J. B. Boyd, Quincy, 366; Henry Smith, Decatur, 306; W. G. Morris, Chicago, 294; R. N. Dodds, Springfield, 286.

"The nominees were as follows:

AT LARGE

R. N. Doods.....	Springfield
Henry Smith.....	Decatur
A. W. H. Reen.....	Peoria
C. E. Barnum.....	Onarga
Paul G. Schuh.....	Cairo

District.

1st..L. C. Hogan...	Englewood
2d...C. W. Grassly ...	Chicago
3d...W. G. Morris.....	Chicago
4th..H. Reinhold.....	Chicago
5th..A. S. Wright... ..	Woodstock
6th..Geo. F. Swartz... ..	Freeport
7th..A. H. Tilson.....	Dixon
8th..H. Le Caron... ..	Braidwood
9th..W. A. Turner....	Sheldon
10th..G. S. Lescher... ..	Galesburg

District.

11th..Frank Nadler...	Rock Island
12th..J. B. Boyd .....	Quincy
13..Melle Williams..	Taylorville
14th..Jacob Bohn....	Monticello
15th..L. E. Stevenson..	St. Joseph
16th..C. H. Grube....	Robinson
17th..F. R. Milnor....	Litchfield
18th..H. Steingoetter..	Belleville
19th..Wm. Blythe.....	Centralia
20th..I. N. Coffee.....	Cairo

"Fraternally yours,

"L. C. HOGAN, SECRETARY."

Mr. Bower—Mr. President, I move that a committee of three be appointed to report to-morrow morning on the Secretary's report.

The President—It is moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to consider the report of the Secretary, and report to-morrow morning. Carried.

The President—If the Secretary has a financial report to make, this would be a good time to have it.

Secretary—At our last annual meeting the annual dues was done away with; I have no financial report to make except that the cash received from all sources if \$320.00.

President—Is that embodied in your report?

Secretary—It is.

The President—The next thing in order is the report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer—Mr. President, I would ask the privilege of making my report to-morrow morning, as a part of it requires finishing.

The Secretary—I believe that the time is opportune for the reception of delegates. I have a communication from the Secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which I will read:

"MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 30, 1889.

"L. C. HOGAN, *Secretary Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

"I have the pleasure to advise you that the firms of Sommer, Lynds & Co., and R. Montgomery & Co., of Quincy, are appointed delegates from the N. W. D. A., to the meeting of your State Association, at Quincy, August 10 or 13. Wishing you the best results from your annual meeting, I remain yours truly,

"A. B. MERRIAM,

"Secretary National Wholesale Druggists' Association."

Upon motion, the delegates were received and granted the privilege of the floor.

The President—If either of the gentleman are present, we will be glad to hear from them.

Mr. Montgomery—*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:* I take great pleasure in extending to you the congratulations of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. I think you have very much to be congratulated upon. I notice that your membership is larger than that of any other similar organization in the world. I think your number one of the least causes to be proud.

I listened to the address of your President with great interest. It is difficult to speak on any subject on an occasion of this kind; you are all familiar with the identity of our interests; the pillars that support us are the same. I will say but a few brief words on the subject; if what I say does not express the opinion of all the members of our body, I know it does express the thought of many of us, especially many of us who were once retail Pharmacists but have since descended to the lower plane of wholesale Druggists. We bear the same relation to you that the lumber merchant does to the architect. We distribute to you the raw material that relieves humanity of its ills. Only the most thoughtful of you can fully realize your stupendous responsibility. The lover of science (and every Pharmacist should be a lover of science) and invention owes to the Pharmacist benefits more lasting to the human race than has been conferred by any other body of men. I do not wish to depreciate the wholesale Druggist, but it is a business that leads us to center our thoughts in a matter of dollars and cents, profit and loss, but we are all the best of friends and can't be otherwise, for you are our best customers. Besides being posted in the market value of drugs, many of us know as little about Pharmacy as King Solomon did three thousand years ago. You have all heard of King Solomon, but you may not all know that he was the first

dealer in drugs. He brought over in ships drugs, balsams, and spices, and he really proved himself an expert in distinguishing plants. According to an old story (which I do not remember reading in the Bible) there was a beautiful queen who had heard of his great wisdom (his reputation had spread abroad), came to visit him; after arriving, the first thing she did was to test his knowledge; she arranged two large boquets of flowers and placed them in a large hall; one boquet was of artificial and the other of natural flowers; they were placed in position so no ordinary man could tell the difference. That was one of the hardest tests King Solomon was ever put to, except deciding which of the children brought before him belonged to the right mother. Here his reputation was at stake, yet he did not fail. Looking out of the room he instantly ordered some of the windows to be opened, and some bees which he had noticed, flew in and settled upon the natural flowers; Solomon at once decided which were the natural flowers to the queen's astonishment, who exclaimed, "Truly, the half has never been told me." I leave the moral of this story for you to think about; it was one of those happy accidents which often gives a man a reputation for life. The bees set us an example, not only for industry, but they never make a mistake and they select the best material, too, for their manufactory.

I will only say a word for our citizens; we indorse all the Mayor has said; we are glad to have you here. We are not as large a city as Chicago and Peoria—we have not annexed our suburbs yet. [Applause.] We will not admit that we can be surpassed by either when we take in all our territory. We hope that you will have an enjoyable time and that you will repeat your visit when we will show you a much larger city than now, and a still prouder people just as glad to see you then as now. [Applause.]

The President—Is there a representative of Sommer, Lynds & Co. in the house? If so, we would be glad to hear from him.

Mr. Hogan--We have a delegate here from the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, Professor H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis.

The President—We will be glad to hear from Prof. Whelpley.

Prof. Whelpley—*Mr. President, and members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:* I regret that there are not other delegates here from Missouri. This is the sixth or seventh time I have been called upon to represent the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, and it is getting rather monotonous. I fear I will repeat what I have said so often before. I have listened to responses of whole-

sale Druggists on a great many occasions, and they usually take up the time by telling how the wholesale and retail Druggists are working together in peace and harmony together. I am not so fortunately constituted as Mr. Montgomery, and am not able to tell you a Bible story. Under ordinary circumstances I could tell you an interesting story, but I have been out on the Pacific coast and my stories are too large to let loose on an unsuspecting public. I can only say that Missouri is still continuing in the "even tenor of her ways," and even if Illinois still persists in not being represented at the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, I have the authority to ask this Association to appoint a delegation to attend their meeting and see what kind of folks we have in Missouri.

We have decided to meet at another summer resort (Missouri has very many pleasant summer resorts) and I hope at our next meeting you will be successful in sending us a delegation, as you have but recently turned the decade of existence as an Association you might, like the Pharmacopœia, revise the present edition and send a delegate over.

I hope some one else will be here from Missouri and possibly have something more interesting to say to you. [Applause.]

Mr. President—It has been suggested that the report of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association is ready; if so, we will be glad to hear it.

Mr. Ebert—The committee would like to report later.

The President—I now appoint as a committee on the Secretary's report, H. Schroeder, of Quincy; W. K. Forsyth, of Chicago; and W. Benton, of Peoria.

Mr. Schroeder—I beg to be excused from acting on that committee as I have many things to attend to.

The President—We will excuse Mr. Schroeder and appoint in his place Mr. T. H. Patterson, of Chicago. The committee on the Secretary's report is Messrs. Forsyth, Benton and Patterson; they will please report to-morrow morning. If there are any reports now ready we will listen to them at the present time.

Mr. Strathman—I attended the meeting of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association on June 5, as one of the delegates of this Association. The meeting was a good one in numbers and quite a success. I was received as a delegate as usual, and took special pains to see that the Iowa Association should hear of the work of this Association.

Mr. Hallberg—I would like to ask Mr. Strathman how the Secretary of that Association is; he forgot to tell us.

Mr. Strathman—In answer to Mr. Hallberg's question, and for the benefit of those who know Dr. Rosa Upson, I reply in very short language, "She is all right." [Laughter.]

A Member—Our Secretary attended the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association meeting, would it not be well to hear from him?

Mr. Hogan—There is a time appointed to-morrow afternoon to hear reports of delegates and other business; I suggest that if there is no other business we adjourn the meeting.

A Member—I object to that as Mr. Ebert has gone for the report of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association and will soon return.

Mr. Hogan—I had lost sight of the fact that Mr. Ebert had gone for the report, or I would not have made the suggestion.

The President—As it is early and there is plenty of time, we would be glad to hear the Secretary's report of the Indiana Association, it will be interesting to this Association to hear the report of that meeting, and it will help to consume the time while we are waiting for the return of Mr. Ebert.

Mr. Hogan—It is pretty hard work for me to talk against time. I did not attend the Indiana meeting as a representative of the Association, but simply as a visitor. I gave the matter no serious thought, so it is rather difficult to give any connected idea of the doings of that meeting. I had a very pleasant time, was received nicely and was entertained right royally. They had an attendance of fifty or more, and some twenty-five papers were read.

The matter of Pharmaceutical legislation came up and was discussed by nearly all the members of the Association. It was charged that the wholesale Druggists were the cause of the defeat of the proposed Pharmacy Law, and that one jobbing house in particular did more to defeat the proposed law than any one in the State. They wanted the law to exempt towns of 2,500 inhabitants or under, claiming that the law, if passed, would prevent the change of proprietors in the small stores which often was necessary. It was found upon careful survey that they held a mortgage on a large proportion of the small stores. A new committee was appointed consisting of three wholesale and three retail Druggists to draft a new law to be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature. It will be rather interesting to the retailer to know what kind of a law the wholesale dealers will draft. The Secretary, Mr.

Perry, promised to return the visit, but has not yet arrived. I did not expect to be called upon for a report as I did not attend the meeting in the capacity of a delegate.

Prof. Whelpley—Mr. President, through the thoughtfulness of Mr. Hallberg, we have heard of the Secretary of Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. Rosa Upson, I would like to hear of Leo Eliel.

Mr. Hogan—He was on hand and reported as a delegate and seemed to be in good order.

Mr. Hallberg now read the following report of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association:

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION TO THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

"To the members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the undersigned, delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, held in the city of San Francisco, on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of June, 1899, respectfully report.

"We had the honor to represent the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at this national gathering on the Pacific coast, were accorded a hearty welcome and credited with all the privileges of State representation. We are also further pleased to report that the number of Druggists in attendance was quite good, considering the distance traversed, about 100 being present from east of the Missouri, with as many more from the Pacific Coast States. Of your delegation, four were present, three of whom were represented upon the nominating committee, Mr. Hattenhauer, of Peru, being member at large.

"While in the different sections of commercial interests, legislation and education, many of the subjects which claim our attention were discussed, the chief interest centered in the scientific section, in which about forty papers were read and discussed. Of this number, we are glad to report, that members of this Association furnished a greater number than any other State, except California. The meeting of the American Pharmaceutical being held this year so much earlier than our State meeting accounts for the fact that our members contributed their papers to that Association where they would possibly meet with more critical examination than if presented at this meeting. That a fewer number of papers will therefore be presented may be expected.

"Your committee beg also to report that the instruction of this Association with reference to the revision of the United States



Pharmacopœia have been practically indorsed, one of your delegates being Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the U. S. P. of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The following recommendations of the committee were concurred in by the American Pharmaceutical Association:

"(1.) That the principles 'solids by weight and liquids by measure,' for preparations of internal use, be incorporated.

"(2.) That articles made by patented processes be eligible for introduction in the U. S. P.

"(3.) That synthetical chemicals be recognized only by chemically descriptive titles rather than by therapeutic terms.

"(4.) That the tests of the U. S. P. be made as practical as possible.

"(5.) That liquid preparations representing 50 per cent. of the drug, weight for measure, be introduced to supercede the tinctures and fluid extracts of their respective drugs, as far as practicable.

"(6.) That the formulas of the U. S. P. supercede any formula of the National Formulary.

"Your committee would suggest that since this association has been chiefly instrumental in introducing these subjects to the American Pharmaceutical Association, as well as performed their share in securing their favorable consideration, that this Association pass such resolutions as will reaffirm their positions on these important questions, and transmit these to the National Committee on Revision, which convenes in Washington, D. C., in May, next year. Your delegates guarded the interest of the retail Pharmacists by successfully protesting against the introduction of matters irrelevant to the purpose of the American Pharmaceutical Association by refusing to sanction the adroit advertising schemes of manufacturers. •

"In conclusion, we can not but express our qualification at the success of the meeting in every particular, and the generous reception accorded us everywhere. The Druggists of Denver and Colorado, and Salt Lake City, no less than those of San Francisco and Oakland, and of the Pacific Coast generally, vied with each other in rendering our stay among them, an event ever to be remembered.

"Very respectfully,

"C. S. HALLBERG, Chairman,

"ALBERT E. EBERT,

"GEO. C. BARTELL,

"PAUL G. SCHUH,

"F. A. DRUEHL."

[Applause.]

Mr. Culver—I move that the report be received and that a committee of three be appointed to whom the report be referred.

The President—It is moved and seconded that the report be received, and a committee of three be appointed to whom the report be referred.

Mr. Hallberg—The only recommendation contained in the report is the one concerning the revision of the Pharmacopœia, I think the report should be referred to the Committee on United States Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Jamieson—I would like to ask the gentlemen if the recommendations embodied in the report have been concurred in by the American Pharmaceutical Association?

Mr. Ebert—I can state that these recommendations are indorsed by the American Pharmaceutical Association, and it might be well for this committee to be continued, and this report brought before the convention which meets in Washington for the revision of the Pharmacopœia, so that they may take up the suggestions and act upon them if they desire.

Mr. Jamieson—It seems to me that in a matter so important we ought to take action on it, we might let this report go and not hear from it again.

The President—The committee must make a report; they either commend the recommendation or disregard it.

Mr. Jamieson—I moved that it be referred to the committee of revision of the United States Pharmacopœia; I withdraw my second.

The President—The motion now is that the report be referred to the Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopœia. Carried.

The President—It is suggested that there is to be a meeting of the Executive Committee immediately upon adjournment; a motion to adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning is now in order.

Mr. Hogan—Before adjourning let all those who have not signed register of the Association do so before they adjourn.

Motion to adjourn carried.

## WEDNESDAY MORNING—SECOND SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., President Henry Smith in the chair.

The President—The first order of business is the report of the Treasurer. This report should have come up in regular order yesterday, but the Treasurer was not quite ready. We will now listen to his report.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer takes pleasure in submitting the following report:

*Association Account.*

Cr. 1888.

## RECEIPTS.

Aug. 23,	To balance on hand at Peoria meeting.....	\$196 32
Dec. 14,	" cash from L. C. Hogan, Secretary.....	152 00
1889.		
Aug. 10,	To cash from L. C. Hogan, Secretary....	168 00
" 13,	" cash transferred from "Prize Fund".....	50 25
		<hr/>
		\$575 57

Dr. 1888.

## PAID OUT.

Sept. 13,	By Stenographer's bill, Peoria meeting.....	\$100 00
Nov. 1,	" G. H. Taylor & Co., paper for Proceedings.1888	42 00
" 9,	" Turck, Baker & Peyton, part payment on bill.	60 00
Dec. 14,	" Geo. H. Taylor & Co., covers for Proceedings.	6 00
" 14,	" Turck, Baker & Peyton, printing Proceedings	208 50
" 14,	" Exchange on two Chicago drafts.....	20
1889.		
Aug. 10,	" bill L. C. Hogan, Secretary.....	157 80
		<hr/>
		\$575 57

*Prize Fund Account.*

Cr. 1888.

## RECEIPTS.

Aug. 23,	To balance on hand, Peoria meeting.....	\$94 64
1889.		
Aug. 10,	To interest received from bonds.....	17 00
		<hr/>
		\$111 64

Dr. 1888.

## PAID OUT.

Dec. 14,	By cash to Association account.....	\$59 25
1889.		
Aug. 13,	" cash on hand.....	52 39
		<hr/>
		\$111 64
To 3 Cook County 5 per cent. bonds on hand.....		300 00
To 1 Chicago City 4 per cent. bond on hand.....		50 00

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. STRATHMAN, Treasurer.

The President—Gentlemen, what shall be done with the report of the Treasurer?

Mr. Martin—As it is our custom to refer the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer to the same committee, and the Secretary's report already having been referred to a committee, I move that the Treasurer's report be referred to that same committee. Carried.

The President—We will next hear the report of the committee on the President's address; Mr. Forsyth is chairman of that committee.

"Your committee to whom was referred the President's address, respectfully report that we have carefully examined the same.

"(1.) We heartily concur in the hope expressed by the President that the time is not far distant when the Colleges of Pharmacy in the State of Illinois may become a part and parcel of *this body*.

"(2.) We also concur in the views expressed by the President that *time service* alone is not the proper requisite for registration, but as we understand the law as amended, the Board of Pharmacy have the power to refuse registration without examination, when they are not fully satisfied as to the competency of the applicant. If this interpretation of the law is correct no danger can arise so long as we have a competent and discrete Board of Pharmacy.

"(3.) We heartily indorse the views of the President that in these days of strong competition, each Pharmacist shall endeavor to become a master of his profession, and devote his best energies to legitimate Pharmacy, and let patent medicines take care of themselves.

"(4.) Your committee *do not* concur in the views expressed by the President that the age for the successful Pharmacist to manufacture his own wares has passed, but we do believe that the Pharmacist can and should manufacture a great many articles that are daily dispensed, more economically and of better quality than he can buy in open market, and that the average customer *does care* more for the *quality* of his medicines than its cheapness.

"(5.) We believe that views of the President as to the perniciousness of cutting of prices are correct, and heartily indorse his recommendation that this Association instruct its Executive committee to take such steps as will in their opinion best tend to abate the evil.

"(6.) We heartily concur in the recommendation of the President that more intimate relations should be cultivated between

the Physician and the Pharmacist, and your committee would further recommend that the Physicians of Quincy and vicinity be invited to participate in our deliberations by a notice in the daily press.

"(7.) Your committee would also recommend that the earnest and heartfelt thanks of this Association be tendered to our esteemed President for his untiring and efficient service in the cause of Pharmacy and this Association during the past two years.

"WM. K. FORTYTH,

"W. J. FRISBEE,

"A. A. CULVER."

The President—You have heard the report.

Mr. Martin—I move that the report of the committee be received.  
Motion carried.

Mr. Jamieson—Before this report is adopted I should like to know something about what we are adopting. There were a number of recommendations made by the President that would be well for us to discuss. It is of very little benefit to us to come here, several hundred miles, unless we discuss the questions suggested by these papers. There were a number of questions suggested in the President's address of great interest to us.

Mr. Benton—As I understand it, the motion to receive the report only placed it before the meeting; I move its adoption.

Mr. Jamieson—I should like to have it read seriatim.

The President—The report will be read by sections.

Mr. Forsyth read the first section of report.

Mr. Jamieson—Right there I think something should be said; I think a number of gentlemen out to express themselves as to the feasibility of this Association taking up the teaching of Pharmacy.

The President—It is moved and seconded that this part of the report be adopted.

Mr. Schroeder—I believe there is a large number of here who do not understand what is meant; I think it would be well for the President to state the object of this present reading.

The President—If I understand the duties of the President in his address, it is simply to review the work of the past year and offer such suggestions as he sees fit. My address was simply a report. A committee has been appointed and I suggested the work for the committee to do, and my views of the matter. The report

being read is the report of the committee into whose hands the address was given, and as it comes up by sections, we can only vote on it one section at a time.

Mr. Forsyth—This report can be best understood by reading the portion of the President's address that this section refers to.

"The generous overture made by the Chicago College of Pharmacy to this body, with all its monied and educational interests, and giving the organization entire control of its management, was a bold step in progressive Pharmacy, and in advance of any precedent ever offered in this country, and was in my opinion an honest, unselfish measure, full of enterprise to further educational interests of Pharmacy in Illinois. And while the committee appointed to investigate the matter will report adversely, for reasons that we fully indorse, yet we hope when the Association has a full and hearty support from its membership, that the College of Pharmacy of this State may be a part and parcel of this body."

Mr. Jamieson—It seems very strange to me that when this question is brought up, that the gentlemen do not express themselves more clearly whether this Association should either now or in the near future take charge of the Chicago College of Pharmacy. If it is not good policy to do it I should like to hear them say so; if it is good policy I should like to hear that side of the question discussed.

Mr. Dyche—I do not understand that this Association took any action now in regard to the College of Pharmacy offered; it is only that when the time is opportune and circumstances are such that good may be done it should take action, but when circumstances are such that only evil can result we should not take part in that work. I have very decided opinions on this subject; I have expressed them once when this committee met in Chicago. I say that while there is more than one school in the State we will do harm by accepting the gift, harm by adopting any institution when there are rival schools. If you propose to take the school under your care when the schools are united I see no objection to it; but if this institution undertakes to run a Pharmacy school when there are rival schools in the State, you will run Pharmacy law out of existence. I know we had hard work to enact Pharmacy laws; the Board of Pharmacy is the creature of the Association. The Association is a college. The association appoints examiners of registration; they are partial examiners. I should be glad to take control of the college if there were but one only.

Mr. Jamieson—The question is not whether we adopt the report of the committee, but whether we at any time take up the teaching of Pharmacy in this Association; that is the only question before us.

Mr. Patterson—I shall vote against the adoption of this report for this reason: My experience and my belief is, that any organization, organized as this is, lapses in many respects if it undertakes to control a school of Pharmacy. No similar organization can successfully carry on a school of Pharmacy. Here we have three or four thousand members, with a representation of one hundred. Where are the two or three thousand who care nothing for membership, but can come in at any time and overthrow any policy we may adopt? It is very dangerous to have a few interested men manage an institution or College of Pharmacy, when the members of the Association not represented are liable to rise up and overthrow any motion they may put in operation. That is the reason I object to this Association taking control of the College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Forsyth—I do not think that this Association has any idea of taking charge of any college or any number of colleges, or undertaking the teaching of Pharmacy for the present; but is that any reason why we should not express our ideas as individuals? Is that any reason why we should not hope that the millennium is coming; is there any harm in that?

Mr. Culver—Allow me to say that I think as a general thing the gentlemen do not understand that if this report favors only one side of Pharmacy, that it is only a report representing the opinion of three men, and it is very proper for us to discuss it. We conclude, under the circumstances, as there are three schools of Pharmacy in the State, nothing is said in favor of one or in detriment to the other. If we conclude, that if at some time there could be but one school of Pharmacy in the State, and it be run under the auspices of this Association, and we could have a school of Pharmacy with three or four thousand men directly interested in it, it would be a grand thing. The committee are not interested in either school of Pharmacy.

Mr. Ebert—I, like the gentleman who has just spoken, think that the remarks previously made that "three or four thousand men" are not able to look after the standard of instruction in a school of Pharmacy is absurd. I will illustrate: We have about half a dozen schools of medicine in the State of Illinois; some of them are simply grinding mills. Don't you think that if these half dozen institutions were under the control of the State Medical Society they would be in better hands? A few men control and govern the Medical Schools. What do they do it for? To make money. Do you say four thousand men cannot control and govern an institution of learning? This is all folly; it is the Druggists of the State who should control and govern the College of Pharmacy, not a few..

The President—A motion is before the house; it is moved and seconded that the recommendations be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Halberg—I have been waiting for an opportunity to speak; I would like to say that during the last few years, ever since the establishment of another college there has been a breaking down of the rules that have heretofore governed Pharmacal instructions in colleges. I cannot discuss the Pharmacy educational question without referring to both colleges. Both colleges at the present time have young men, who have never been a day in a drug store; they attend the lectures and pass the junior examination, and when druggists want an assistant, these young men put in their application. When asked, "What is your experience?" they say, "I have passed the examination." "How long have you been in the drug business?" "Not at all." Now I want to ask the druggists of Illinois, if any college that will pass a student of that kind is a reputable institution? It lowers the standard of education. Now this is the outgrowth of having rival colleges. I am in favor, if necessary, of "firing" both institutions—of wiping them both out of existence. I have more interest in Pharmacy, more interest in the retail druggist, and therefore I am in favor of adopting this part of the report, which will simply keep this subject before us next year. Possibly, in course of time, something may develop; the two institutions may possibly consolidate, possibly go out of existence. I think there is no harm in adopting this portion of the report, possibly by next year we can formulate some plan to better establish the teaching of Pharmacy in Illinois.

Mr. Foster—I want to say that I do not attribute to our own President any but the most kindly and brotherly feelings to the colleges of Pharmacy when they do what is right, honorable and respectful for the Pharmacists of the State of Illinois. I should like for this Association to give the right hand of fellowship to every institution that tends to the elevation of the Pharmaceutical pursuit.

Mr. Blivins—It seems to me that the scattered condition of the members of this Association is such as to render it almost impossible for them to control a school of Pharmacy. The gentlemen stated that there were several medical schools in the State, and they were grinding out doctors. I believe that the medical colleges are under the control of the State Board of Health. The same might be true of the Board of Pharmacy. I do know that the school would die of its own will if too many members controlled it. If we could have the School of Pharmacy I believe it would be



better for the people of the State, but give it to the whole Association, and let men come in who don't know anything about it, as many of us do not, and couldn't intelligently control it, it would die very shortly. But if it was turned over to the Board of Pharmacy it would be a great power in the State.

Mr. Smith—I have not the honor to live in the great city of Chicago, I have not yet been annexed, but I believe I represent to some extent the druggists in my part of the State. I believe there is prejudice on the part of many against this Association, I think many of the druggists of the State have the impression, that the Association is owned and controlled by the Colleges of Pharmacy, and if this Association should undertake to own or run the Colleges of Pharmacy it would lose the sympathy of a great many druggists. I believe in the "survival of the fittest," and think we had better let the matter remain as it now stands.

Mr. Bartells—I am in favor of the adoption of the report, simply to keep this matter before the Association. I had hoped that in the near future these colleges could be brought together. I think it a great mistake that this feeling should exist in the Association. I think that if all these colleges were joined into one and that made a State institution, it would be greatly to the advantage of all interested.

The President—Will the Secretary please occupy the chair a moment.

*Gentlemen of the Association:*

I simply want to state what my thoughts were when I offered my recommendation. It is impossible for any one to demonstrate what my thoughts were when you gave me the crude matter, and you took it for granted that I would look over this great State, this great Association, having under its control the State Board of Pharmacy, I could not help but feel it a powerful organization, a power within itself beyond any other, beyond any other organization in the State. I felt that so long as we control the Board of Pharmacy, so long as we were in a condition to dictate the laws, that it would be well to have under control the Colleges of Pharmacy in the State. Not that we are ready for it now, I stated that in my address, but that I hoped that we would be in a condition to further not only the Pharmacy laws but the institutions that educated the Pharmacists.

Mr. Stewart—I do not want to take up your time unnecessarily, but one step taken now, one harmonious by this Association is very important for the future; I refer to the adoption of the curricu-

lum. I don't know as it is necessary to enlarge on the subject; if thought worthy it can be considered again.

The motion before the house was put and carried.

The second section of the report relating to the amended Pharmacy Law, was read by the Secretary.

The President—What will you do with this section of the report?

Mr. Schroeder—I move its adoption. Carried.

Mr. Forsyth then read the third section of the report.

On motion of a member the third section of the report was adopted.

Mr. Forsyth then read the fourth section of the committee's report, containing a difference in the views expressed by the President, with reference to manufacturing by Pharmacists.

Mr. Jamieson—I would like to be informed if that is a fair statement of the President's meaning.

The President—I think the gentlemen have misinterpreted my meaning.

A member—Please read that section of the address.

Mr. Forsyth read that part of the President's address relating to the subject.

Mr. Jamieson—I do not believe the committee have given a fair interpretation of the meaning of the President. I believe that it is a fact that it will not pay us to manufacture our drugs. Customers do not care who makes them; the druggist is the man to whom they look as they have not the ability to discriminate. I do not think it is worded right; the reflection is not agreeable; I move that it be stricken out of the report.

Mr. Bartells—The President's address as read exactly expresses the ideas in the committee report.

The President—I simply want to say that the Association has a perfect right to interpret my address in any way it sees fit, and to interpret the report of the committee, but when called upon to state is the committee got the intent of my meaning, I say No. There is quite a difference in their statement of the matter and mine; a very few words change the meaning.

Question was called for. Upon being put to a vote the section was not adopted.

The remaining sections were read and adopted, and, on motion, the report was then adopted as a whole.

The President—Is the Committee on Secretary's Report ready to report?

Mr. Benton—The report is not ready, and inasmuch as the Treasurer's report has been submitted to the same committee we ask time, and will report on both at once.

The President—The committee is granted time. We will now hear the report of the Committee on Unofficial Formulæ.

Mr. Hallberg—There is no work for that committee since the completion of the National Formulæ. This Association was well represented in that work. The committee finished the Unofficial Formulæ reported three years ago, and largely incorporated in the National Formulary. But now the National Formulary will soon be revised, and this committee ought to have the co-operation of all Druggists throughout the State. I suggest that a committee be appointed, and that committee ask all the registered Pharmacists to suggest such preparations as are frequently called for in their part of the State and send such formulas to the Committee on Unofficial Formulæ. In a year or two, when the National Formulæ is to be revised, they may then be incorporated.

On motion, the verbal report of the committee was received.

Mr. Ebert—I move that the recommendation be adopted. Motion carried.

The President—We will next hear the report of the Committee on U. S. Pharmacopœia; Charles W. Day is chairman of that committee.

“Your Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopœia regret that we have not had the co-operation of Illinois Pharmacists that we had reason to expect and conclude that the subject suggested in our report of last year comprise such as are of general interest.

“We note with satisfaction, that our recommendations were pretty fully considered by the American Pharmaceutical Association, and met with decided favor, notably the principles of ‘solids by weight and liquids by measure.’ The report of the delegates from this Association to the American Pharmaceutical Association was handed us for consideration, and having carefully examined the same, your committee heartily indorse the recommendations therein contained, namely:

"(1.) That the principle 'solids by weight and liquids by measure' for preparations for internal use, be incorporated.

"(2.) That articles made by patented processes be eligible for introduction in the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

"(3.) That Synthetical chemicals be recognized only by chemically descriptive titles rather than therapeutic terms.

"(4.) That tests of the U. S. P. be made practical as possible.

"(5.) That liquid preparations representing 50 per cent. of the drug, weight for for measure, be introduced to supercede the tinctures and fluid extracts, of their respective drugs, as far as practicable.

"(6.) That the formulas of the U. S. P. supercede any formulas of the National Formulary.

"We herewith reaffirm the recommendations made in our amended report of last year which was adopted by this Association.

"So far as your committee is informed there are about twenty-three pharmacopœias in force, all but three of which are obligatory by law. The exceptions are those of Mexico, Switzerland and the United States.

"The practice of securing a fixed standard for the strength and purity of preparations by legislative enactment, originated in the free city of Nuremberg about the middle of the seventeenth century, with the adoption of the Pharmacopœia of Valerius Cordus. The advantages of this were so strongly marked and so quickly evidenced, that in a comparatively few years many of the most advanced European governments had followed this example.

"The Pharmacopœia of the United States has never had a legal status, except so far as has been convenient for various legislative bodies, and courts of law to refer to some authority. If a Pharmacist of Illinois should see fit to make his galenical preparations according to the French, German or British Pharmacopœia, it is doubtful if a conviction could be secured unless it could be shown that serious injury or damage had followed such departure from the proper standard.

"Therefore, your committee recommend, earnestly, that steps be taken by this Association to secure the passage of a law which shall make the use of the U. S. Pharmacopœia obligatory.

"On comparing the U. S. P. with those of other nations, your committee note that our Pharmacopœi has 997 titles, being cumbrously voluminous in this respect.

"The British Pharmacopœia, which is also that of most of its dependencies, contains only 804 titles, the German 910, Norwegian 479, Danish 651, Swedish 677, Dutch (Nederlandische) 655, Russian 1,004, French (Materia Medica) 1,613.

"The preparations of the latter are exceptionally numerous, owing to a French law, prohibiting Pharmacists from selling any patent medicine or medicine prepared by private formula, hence a great number of popular preparations which could not otherwise be sold by the Pharmacist.

"The number of titles is largely increased in our own Pharmacopœia by the custom of making all drugs official that are used in making preparations such as starch, almonds, figs, etc. We fail to see the object of adding drugs like sumbul, thuja, etc., to the list of official drugs.

"The formulæ for infusions should be modified in regard to time. Respectfully submitted,

"CHAS. W. DAY, Chairman,

"HENRY BIROTH,

"E. B. STUART,

"Committee on Revision of U. S. P."

The President—You have heard the report of this committee. What will you do with it?

Mr. Ebert—There is one suggestion in that report that I think should be adopted; that is to make the Pharmacopœia more authoritative than it is at the present time. The only way to do that would be to place it in the hands of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Day—I would like to say, that could not be done in this country. It would have to be adopted by the State of Illinois.

Mr. Stuart—As I understand the United States Pharmacopœia there is no specific law that obliges the apothecary to use any one system exclusively, and the Pharmacist, originally from Denmark, is liable to make his tincture of nux vomica about twice as strong as that of the United States Pharmacopœia. I know personally some Druggists who follow the Pharmacopœias of other countries. The British Pharmacopœia is used to some extent. I consider this a practical question and I think you will all agree with me that the U. S. Pharmacopœia should be made compulsory in this country. The United States can not make the Pharmacopœia standard, but if Illinois will take the lead in that matter I think the other States will follow our example.

Mr. Ebert—I differ with the gentleman about the authority of the United States Pharmacopœia. For seventy years we have been accepting the Pharmacopœia as the standard of authority in the United States, and I know of no instance in which its authority has been questioned.

Mr. Stuart—I can't remember that far back, but I can refer the gentleman to the decision of various courts where the matter has been brought up showing that there is no organic law compelling the Pharmacist to follow the U. S. Pharmacopœia; there is nothing to prevent him following the Swiss, French or British Pharmacopœia. The Pharmacist is under no legal obligation to use the United States Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Ebert—I want to say that we can find any number of cases recorded where Pharmacists have been prosecuted for not following the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Whelpley, I can't refer back seventy years, but I have pig-eon-holed away in my memory an account of a Druggist who was tried and convicted because he did not follow the requirements of the United States Pharmacopœia. One advantage we would have the Druggists could be prosecuted even if there were no criminal accidents. We have a case recorded in London where the Druggist was fined forty-two pounds and costs for preparing a medicine according to the Dispensatory instead of the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Day—we admit that the British Government has laws of that kind.

Mr. Whelpley—That is the reason it should be made a legal standard in this country.

Mr. Hallberg—Quite recently, more recently than the case just referred to, a Druggist was prosecuted for selling sal volatile; it is sometimes a liquid of about the same properties as spirits of ammonia; he was prosecuted and fined. I do not remember whether his sal volatile contained too little alcohol or too little ammonia. The Druggist maintained that the sal volatile was made after this formula by his father before him, and that his customers demanded this strength, but as it was not the strength of the Pharmacopœia he had to pay the penalty. Now that is one of the disadvantages of having too much law. I think, however, it ought to be a legal authority.

The United States Government does not allow any opium to enter this country unless it contains nine per cent morphine. The question is, if the United States Government has for years recognized the Pharmacopœia, why is it not a legal authority?

Further, I would like to know if this government regulates the Pharmacopœia or the Pharmacopœia regulates this government? Was it not stated by the government, when they said that opium should contain nine per cent. of morphine, that that was the strength prescribed by the Pharmacopœia?

Mr. Stuart—I want to thank Mr. Halberg; he apprehended the idea that this subject should be fully discussed, and that it was the object in appointing the committee. If the United States Pharmacopœia could be made a legal authority, it would assist the State Board of Pharmacy, it would be a protection if your State Legislature should say that the Apothecary should conform to the United States Pharmacopœia; it would make it very easy for the Board to raise the standard for the State.

Mr. Hallberg—I would like to ask, if it is necessary to instruct our Secretary to transmit this report to the Committee on Revision of the U. S. P.? Dr. Rice is the Chairman.

It was so ordered.

The President—We will now hear the report of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Hogan—I can only give a synopsis of that report, as the stenographer has not had time to copy it.

The President—We will defer the report of the Executive Committee until to-morrow morning. I am requested to ask the local Druggists of this city to join this Association in a 6 o'clock tea this evening at Hotel Newcomb, our headquarters.

Mr. Hogan—The members of the Association will find at the desk tickets for the excursion, which is to take place on the Mississippi, this evening. Each member is entitled to two tickets, and if they have ladies with them, to more than two. To-morrow afternoon there will be a carriage ride about the city, given by the local Druggists; It has been suggested that all who intend to take that ride report here, so that it may be known how many carriages to procure. Mr. President, there has been considerable complaint about not hearing; I would like to inquire if there is any one in the room who did not hear the announcement just made? [Laughter.]

A Member—There is a gentleman here to my right who says that he did not hear.

Mr. Hogan—Well, I am sure that is the only gentleman here who has forgotten to bring his ear-trumpet.

The President—We will now hear the report of the Committee on Adulteration.

Mr. Ebert—The report of that committee is one that will require a good deal of discussion; if you would rather take up a report not requiring so much discussion before dinner, it might be better to postpone this until afternoon.

The President—Is the report of the Committee on Legislation very long?

A Member—It is lengthy.

The President—We will hear the report of the Committee on Trade Interests.

Mr. Patterson—I corresponded with different members of the committee and got a reply from one only; as the letter is in his hand-writing, I think it is better for him to read it.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS.

"The history of the past will serve as a guide in our endeavors for improvement, therefore, in our attempt to perform the work allotted to us we briefly refer to the record made by some of the committees which have preceded us.

"Our first observation is to note the dignified silence of the Committee on Trade Interests at our last meeting.

"This observation should serve to remind the chairman of any committee of his duty to call its members together in order that the brilliant thoughts, which may be latent in the minds of some bashful or timid member, may be officially presented to the Association for the edification of his associates.

"A little further back in the history of our society we find a report upon this subject with some good thoughts and suggestions treated in vigorous style.

"This is not mentioned, however, for the purpose of offering taffy to that committee, but to propose an epitaph for the tombstone which may be erected over the grave of its chairman, which is as follows:

"Here lies one, who'll lie no more  
When he has reached the happy shore,  
We pause, and stand beside his bier,  
But few are here to shed a tear,  
And some will join in merry song,  
Over the loss of Le-Caron."



"While this may express the feelings of some, many of us can only remember him as a kind and genial companion, and look upon the course he has taken with sadness and regret.

"We pass in silence the fluctuations in prices of staples.

"Careful buyers are more familiar with these figures than a report of this committee could make them, while for careless buyers our tabulation of prices would be labor lost.

"The continuous decline in the price of quinine during the past ten years is worthy of a passing notice. During the past year it has been quoted at 25 cents per oz., a figure below any ever previously offered since the introduction of this chemical; during this time there has been a corresponding decline in the price of cinchona bark.

"After the lapse of years necessary for the growth of cinchona trees, East India and Java are now exporting large quantities of barks, amounting to nearly 20,000,000 pounds during the past year, which is said to be richer in alkaloids than that obtained from South American ports. With these sources of supply and the additional interest now taken in the cultivation of these trees this valuable remedy is not likely to again reach the high price of former years. The ague-shaken sufferers in the South and West can not do less than acknowledge their gratitude to the British and Dutch Governments for the encouragement they have provided for the cultivation of these trees.

"A subject of much interest to the trade, and one which has not received the consideration in our meetings, which its importance deserves, is the long hours of labor required of us and our clerks. In this age of invention and advancement, and numerous reforms, some heed should be given to the just and reasonable demand made by drug clerks for less hours of labor and earlier closing of drug stores. This reform is needed as much by employers as employees, and will prove beneficial to the trade in many ways.

"Although prescriptions and emergency calls must be provided for, we believe the hours of labor can be materially lessened without inconveniencing the public, and with benefit to all who are engaged in the drug business.

"Again we also observe that while those who are suffering with pain and disease may justly require us to keep our stores open to prepare prescriptions for their relief on Sunday, as at other times, we believe that the sale of miscellaneous merchandise is detrimental to our moral and material interests, and should be discouraged and discontinued.

"This is a practical question for us to consider, and we feel assured that an expression by this Association, and a general movement against this custom which has now become quite universal in the larger towns and cities, will result in providing more and better opportunities for that rest and recreation which is so much needed for our better mental and physical development.

"If we should attempt to discuss the various themes embraced under our title, we should hardly know where to begin, nor when to stop, and we would weary you even to enumerate them.

"Within the scope of this topic must be mentioned a question which is venerable with the age of many years, gigantic in its proportions, and burdened with the weight of many resolutions, and vigorous protests which have been adopted with a unanimity equal to the regularity of our meetings. We refer to the question of tax on alcohol and the 'infernal' (we should say) internal revenue or license tax.

"This question will not down at our bidding, but continues to rise up before us at every turn.

"The masterly inactivity which seems to have been manifested in the past by our national legislators, in measures calculated to relieve us of the burden of this unreasonable and exceptional tax, leads us to expect that we may continue to adopt resolutions and record our protests with a fair prospect that they will be filed away in the dusty pigeon-holes of some Congressional committee room until the recurrence of our next centennial.

"In the meantime the government may go on enrolling a vast army of honest, industrious and temperance-loving men, as retail liquor dealers—and lest the public may not recognize us as retail liquor dealers—the humiliation of being compelled to display a government license as such, in a conspicuous place will be continued.

"Mutual insurance at one time attracted considerable attention, and the projectors of this plan kindled a hope in the minds of many that this item in our expense account would be materially lessened; these hopes, however, have vanished as quickly as they were kindled, and now not enough remains to attract our consideration.

"The influence of the Pharmacy Law on the supply, and wages of drug clerks, and the bearing it has on our trade is more frequently considered under the question of how to raise our professional standard; this is a fruitful theme for discussion, provoking

some of the highest flights of oratory, but as this is likely to be introduced by another committee, we resist the temptation for entering upon its consideration at this time.

"The liquor question continues to be referred to in almost every political platform, and is an interesting topic for discussion in all circles.

"While this condition remains, the sale of liquor in drug stores is a matter worthy of the most careful consideration by this Association.

"The Harper law has left the sale of liquor in drug stores in such shape that we have not much reason for complaint, provided we conform to the spirit as well as the letter of the law. If this is not done we must expect to be in trouble continually.

"Much good will have been accomplished if our actual status is well understood; therefore, all should thoroughly acquaint themselves with their rights and duties under this law, for it must be remembered that prohibition agitators continue to look upon us with suspicion. While the saloon keepers are at all times jealous of all sales of this article made by us.

"In nearly all sections of this State the question of license or no license to druggists, remains a bone of contention. So long as we are permitted to sell for medicinal purposes without license, it should be borne in mind that although the liquor dealers may violate the Pharmacy Law by selling quinine or other drugs mixed with their liquors, we must not jump to the conclusion that this gives us the privilege to sell liquors to be drank upon the premises, even if mixed with quinine.

"Would it not be well for the Board of Pharmacy to enforce the law requiring the sale of quinine and other medicines by saloon keepers? In the past they have shown themselves equal to the task of prosecuting druggists who have violated the law. Can they not be as active in prosecuting saloon keepers or others who are selling medicines without any regard for or attempt to conform to the law?

"Complaints continue to be made that wholesale dealers are retailing goods to consumers at wholesale prices. This is another source of much injury to the trade, and it is also reported that many retail stores which are consolidated under the name of Pharmacist in charge are really owned and controlled by wholesale houses, and through them the cutting of prices is encouraged.

" We must leave the solution of these difficulties to your wisdom, but will venture the suggestion that every one who is not owned or controlled by his wholesaler, be earnestly requested to record each and every well authenticated case of wholesalers who retail at wholesale prices and report the same to the member of the Executive Committee in his district. The Executive Committee being empowered to act for us will have the united influence of the Association.

" Let this committee point out to such wholesalers the injury they are doing to the retailers, who are their best friends, and enter our protest against the continuance of this practice. Individual effort thus united may do much toward abating or mitigating these difficulties.

" Another matter which threatens our professional standing, as well as our financial interests, is the increasing number of patent or proprietary medicines prescribed by physicians. This is a growing evil, and its results are not fully realized until we take an inventory of stock.

" The manufacturers, by extensive advertising and a liberal distribution of their samples, push their preparations into every section. In this way they succeed in persuading some to prescribe them.

" Of the physicians who prescribe them it is quite reasonable to conclude that they either lack the ability or energy to originate a prescription of their own, and they find it easier to find a case to fit the ready made preparation than to formulate a prescription suited to the case under treatment.

" The patent medicine almanacs compare favorably with the advertising matter sent out with many of them, and the difference between these preparations and patent medicines is not easily discerned by the public.

" Nearly every one has found to his sorrow and pecuniary loss that he soon has a lot of dead stock on his shelves, when the physician abandons these for some newer or better advertised compound.

" In illustration of the extent of this nuisance, a member of this committee made a list of such preparations now on his shelves and finds that exclusive of the various lines of gelatin coated and sugar coated pills, compressed tablets, lozengers, etc., he has one hundred and twenty-five ready-made compounds which have been prescribed to a greater or less extent. Among them may be mentioned

Aletris Cordial, Celerina Comp. Cocolac, Bromidia, Iodia, Tongaline, Listerine, Tissue Phosphates, Helonias Comp., Lithiabad Hydrangia, Viburnum Comp. Syrup, Trifolium Comp., Syrup Roberans, Ingluvin Comp. Digest, Dyspepsyn, and a dozen Compound Syrups of Hypophosphites.

"We leave this subject with you, with the question, Why is this practice on the increase? and, What is the remedy for it?

"In reviewing the condition of trade during the year that is past, it will be found that not many retail druggists have made money. A few, however, have made enough to prevent them from grumbling, and enable them to take a two days' vacation and attend the annual meeting of our Association.

"On the other hand a large majority of us are not satisfied with the small profits obtained, when compared with the amount of business done and the time employed.

"We can not deny the fact that our legitimate profits have been largely reduced during the past few years by an increasing number of professional cutters. Perhaps there is nothing which is so annoying and is so demoralizing in its results on legitimate trade, as the practice of cutting prices.

"The plans suggested to remove this trouble are as numerous as the schemes advanced by this class of dealers to deceive the public into the belief that they are offering something for nothing.

"The result is especially serious in the larger cities, and its influence is felt to a greater or less extent in all the smaller towns.

"Again, as great or greater harm may result from advertising proprietary goods at cut rates as would arise from the sales which may be made.

"This may be illustrated by the following:

"A few months ago a dry goods firm in Chicago, which has a drug sundry attachment, made a large display advertisement of Wright's perfumes at 25 cents per ounce. An interested party succeeded in purchasing all they had, which consisted of one-half pound bottle, and learned that it had been obtained from a neighboring retail druggist at regular retail rates. Such cases as this cause greater annoyance and disturbs legitimate trade more than the sale of ten times that amount of goods would.

"We must not, however, expect to find relief by following their example, for if this is done there will be no end to the articles which will be sold without profit.

"We still believe that we should continue the policy of selling all goods at a fair profit, always taking into consideration the time and experienced skill required thereon.

"A plan has been suggested by French, Richards & Co., of Philadelphia, which offers as practical as any we have seen, and it has been adopted or recommended by the Associations of New Jersey and Arkansas, and we take the liberty of presenting it. It is as follows:

"Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., in our opinion, have adopted a plan that is practicable, and, if generally adopted, would result in great benefit to both the wholesale and the retail trade. In their particular case the plan is inoperative for the reason that they can not enforce it. It is as follows:

"They declare that they will not sell their goods to any party who advertises them at less than the regular retail prices; and that they will not sell to any wholesaler who supplies goods of their manufacture to a retailer, after due notice has been sent to the wholesaler that they should not sell such a party.

"This plan should be amended in two respects.

"In the first place, the proprietors—as some now do—should refuse to sell to any party but to recognized wholesalers.

"In the second place, this prohibition should be directed not only against parties who advertise below the regular retail rate, but also against parties who print circulars and price lists for distribution through the mails to customers, at prices below the regular retail rates.

"The number of parties who so advertise either in the newspapers or by price lists, is not large; if, therefore, this plan of operation had the co-operation of the retail trade and was enforced by the Proprietors' Association and the Association of the Wholesale Druggists, we believe that it could be easily enforced. Of course, the fact that an advertisement appeared in the newspaper, or that a circular was sent to a customer, would be convincing proof that the conditions were violated; and, therefore, the first step in the process would be to have the proprietor notify the wholesale trade not to sell that party. If, however, he continued to offer and sell the goods, a detective might be engaged at the expense of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association to discover where the goods came from. This, of course, would be a comparatively easy matter. If the expense was shared by the retail associations of the different States, we think that it would be a fit and proper recognition of the efforts made in their behalf.

“ If, when a retailer was discovered advertising in any way, the other proprietors whose goods he may not have advertised at cut rates should of their own accord pursue the same course, that is, refuse to sell him, it would prove an even more effectual check.

“ If this course were pursued by the proprietors, we believe that it would be only a just recognition of their action to inform them that the influence of your association, and of kindred associations, would be used in favor of established legitimate proprietary remedies and against the introduction of spurious goods or imitations.’

“ We respectfully submit these remarks upon the injurious influences affecting our trade, hoping that they may prove more interesting than the usual tabulation of prices and their varied fluctuations, remembering the old adage, ‘ United we stand, divided we fall.’ and let us also remember that—

“ If trade is dull and rents are high,  
That’s no reason we should sigh;  
And if cutters are our bane,  
We shall get there just the same,  
For all our troubles and our ills,  
May be cured with sugar pills.  
Living in this garden land,  
With our Board so high and grand,  
We yet may rise to wealth and honor;  
Then raise high our glorious banner,  
And let nothing mar our joy  
In the State of Illinois.

“ W. BODEMANN,

“ T. H. PATTERSON,

“ Committee.”

[Applause.]

A Member—I would like to move that Mr. Patterson be appointed poet laureate of the Association.

Mr. Forsyth—I suggest that the subject be left over until afternoon.

The President—We might discuss the subject somewhat now.

Mr. Whelpley—I move that the report be received with thanks.

Mr. Day—With your permission, I am requested by the State Board of Pharmacy to say there are four or five gentlemen here who wish to meet the Board on special business; if they are in the hall, will they please take notice, and meet the Board just after the adjournment of this meeting?

Mr. Foster—Mr. President: There is one of our charter members here, Mr. Diller, of Springfield, who wishes to address the Association; I think we ought to hear him.

The President—What shall we do with the report?

Mr. Day—I move the report be received.

The President—We will now hear from Mr. Diller.

Mr. Diller—Mr. Chairman: I think the gentleman is the most perfect sycophant I ever heard of. I was going to say that forty years ago, the 9th day of this month, I started in the drug business. For twenty-seven years of that time my drug store was a harbor for loafers of all kinds on Sundays. This is what I think regarding the druggists—they just want to keep open on Sunday for the profit there is in it. When this organization was new, some ten years ago, when the question came up whether a man had to have a United States license to legitimately sell liquor I did not have any license for about three years. I believed that to sell liquor was a necessity. My son, a better man than myself, insisted that it was not a necessity. I went down to see our Collector; he said: "If you sell it mixed with medicine you need not take out a license." I will not take out a liquor license, I said; that I would not sell it promiscuously; if persons wanted alcohol for camphor, I was permitted to sell it under the permission of the Collector. Then the idea of keeping open the store on Sunday and late at night is another notion for getting the five cent pieces, and to accommodate the loafers. There is not a week passes but some man runs in and says, "I want a little whisky and quinine." I will sell him the quinine without the whisky. "Well," he says, "You must be one of them d—d cranks. You don't condemn the use of quinine, do you?"

I agree with the report just read in every particular. You can stop the corner drug store being kept open for the accommodation of loafers and selling cigars and soda-water; it is kept open for their own profit. I shut up my store at 9 o'clock. I tried, just for the fun of it, to see how much I would sell to keep open late one night. I stayed at the store until 10:30, and sold just 5 cents' worth of epsom salts, and that fellow could have gotten out of town without the dose. Now, brethren, I will not take up your time.

A Member—Do you keep open on Sunday?

Mr. Diller—I keep open until 10 o'clock—time to go to church, and after dinner I keep open from 2 to 4, when it is time to go to the Y. M. C. A. meeting. I do it simply to accommodate a doctor



who is in the building. It is a disgrace and shame for us to have a clerk to come there and keep our stores open on Sunday. They say that the drug business is unhealthy. In my younger days I used to be a great hunter and could walk for miles; there is a man in our town by the name of Coons (a weather reporter); he measured the distance between my residence and my store to see how far I walked in a year, and how far do you think I walked? Nine thousand four hundred and seventy-eight miles in a year. Now if I had have thought I had to walk that far I would have quit the business. Now I have walked over a hundred thousand miles in my forty years in the drug business. They say the drug business is not profitable. I haven't much now, and I didn't have much when I commenced the business; but I have taken account of my expenses, in trips and home expenses, and I have spent over one hundred thousand dollars, which has all been made in the drug business. Now I wish we would try to get honest and respectable; let us carry on our business decently and retire at respectable hours. [Applause.]

Mr. Foster—I am happy to see Dr. Diller, our able and efficient druggist, with us to-day. I called to see him Monday and asked him if he would not like a chum on this occasion; I have been worrying about the trains ever since; I am glad that he has spoken to us, and would be glad to hear him on some other points.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—THIRD SESSION.

The Association was called to order at 2 P. M., the President, Mr. Henry Smith, in the chair.

Mr. Patterson—Mr. President, I believe when we adjourned the discussion of the report of the Committee on Trade Interests was on hand, before the discussion is continued I ask the privilege of adding a paragraph to the report regarding the telephone. An effort is being made to secure legislation to limit the exorbitant charges for the telephones, as this Association has always been in the front rank it would be well to let that matter be discussed in connection with the trade interests.

On motion the privilege was granted to add the paragraph regarding the telephone.

Mr. Patterson—The paragraph is in Chicago, it was overlooked in gathering up the papers; it was simply introducing the efforts

made in the past to get legislation to limit the charges for telephone service, throwing out the hint that the member of Legislature of each district should be called upon and pledged, as far as possible, for relief in that direction. We have not taken a decided stand as to what this Association should do, but we call your attention to this matter and if desirable we ask you to do something in that direction.

**A Member**—As I understand Mr. Patterson, he merely asks the privilege of adding the paragraph regarding the telephone to the report already received.

**President**—The question before you for discussion is the report of the Committee on Trade Interests. Are you ready for the question?

**A Member**—It seems to me that there are quite a number of questions embraced in that report; quite a number are not here yet, who desired to be heard in the discussion, if we could leave the matter open for fifteen or twenty minutes it would be well. I move therefore that the discussion be left open for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Motion put by the President, and carried.

**Mr. Hallberg**—If I am in order I suggest in regard to the telephone question that we hear from one of the original instigators of the telephone fight, Mr. Frerksen.

**The President**—As it has been suggested that there are some absent who will desire to take a part in the discussion would it not be well to postpone the entire matter until the time is out.

We will hear the report of the Committee on Adulteration.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DRUG ADULTERATION.

*To the Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

Your Committee on the subject of the Adulteration of Drugs beg to report that chemical and microscopical examinations of the following drugs and preparations have been made:

#### OPIUM.

**Powdered Opium**—Five samples of this important Drug were submitted to assay, the process of Dietrich being used, except in drying the alkaloid where his instructions were departed from, and the direction of the U. S. Pharmacopeia to dry at a temperature of 60 C. adhered to, the results are as follows:

No. 1,.....	12.6%	Morphine
No. 2,.....	12.77%	"
No. 3,.....	9.6%	"
No. 4,.....	12.26%	"
No. 5,.....	14.06%	"

*Tincture of Opium*—Twenty samples of Tincture of Opium were assayed by the same method, the following are the results:

No. 1.....	1.04%	Morphine	No. 12.....	0.85%	Morphine
No. 2.....	0.92%	"	No. 13.....	0.66%	"
No. 3.....	1.43%	"	No. 14.....	0.48%	"
No. 4.....	0.872%	"	No. 15.....	0.72%	"
No. 5.....	1.08%	"	No. 16.....	1.085%	"
No. 6.....	1.16%	"	No. 17.....	1.035%	"
No. 7.....	0.97%	"	No. 18.....	0.985%	"
No. 8.....	1.155%	"	No. 19.....	0.355%	"
No. 10.....	1.075%	"	No. 20.....	0.795%	"
No. 11.....	*0.93%	"	No. 21.....	0.86%	"

The yield is stated in Morphine per centages by weight, as the tincture contains, or is supposed to represent, one tenth of its weight of Opium, it follows that the above readings will show the amount of Morphine in the Opium used, providing, of course that the Opium is entirely exhausted, that this is really the case was proved by one of the committee by experiments on assayed opium. The specimens numbered 3 and 6 are the results of those experiments and contain, practically, all of the morphine of the opium used. Excluding these, it will be seen that only ten specimens have reached the morphine strength of 9%. Evidently, opium of a fairly good quality was used, but not dried until after having been weighed out.

" Your committee is not prepared to prove that a shortage of upwards of 50% in its morphine contents is a serious matter, but personally believe it to be. It may be of interest to say in this connection, that one sample was examined which did not contain a weighable quantity of morphine, the usual amount of tincture being used for assay.

#### POWDERED DRUGS.

*Powdered Ginger*—Twelve samples examined microscopically; of these, only two were pure, and both the pure specimens were from well known drug millers, who make a specialty of pure powdered drugs. The ten remaining specimens were largely adulterated, cornmeal being used in five instances, wheat flour in four, and a mixture of corn and oatmeal in the remaining one.

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\* Deod Tincture.

*Prickley Ash*—One specimen of prickley ash was examined microscopically and found to be pure. It seems to be quite generally the case that drugs of little importance and of little sale, are free from adulterations.

*Elm*—Twelve specimens of elm bark were submitted to microscopical analysis; of these, four were ground and eight powdered. All contained wheat flour in considerable quantity. It is not likely that this adulterant detracts particularly from the usefulness of the drug in its principal use, but the druggist could undoubtedly buy his flour more cheaply by the barrel.

*Sanguinaria*—Three specimens examined microscopically; all were pure. A peculiar feature in this drug was noticed, which your committee does not remember as hitherto published. This is the presence of distorted or swollen starch granules, resembling more or less closely those seen in dextrin made by roasting starch. It was at first supposed that dextrin had been added as an adulterant, but the examination of a number of samples of the whole root showed their presence in each instance.

*Compound Chalk Powder*—Five specimens examined, of which three were of the proper quality, and two were made of precipitated chalk instead of from prepared chalk, as the Pharmacopœia directs. The chalk and sugar were in approximately correct proportions; the gum was not determined quantitatively.

*Lobelia*—Two specimens of powdered lobelia seed were examined microscopically; both were free from adulteration. This is not a favorable drug for adulteration as the sale of lobelia is small, and it is generally unimportant.

*Ipecacuanha*—Ten specimens were examined microscopically; eight of them were free from foreign substances, and two contained schlerenchyma cells, resembling those of *asclepias tuberosa*. Inquiry among those familiar with the methods of drug millers, led to the positive information that the latter root is extensively used to "extend" powdered ipecac, and we have no doubt of its presence in the two suspected samples. Your committee recognizes the fact that a given sample of powdered ipecac may present an appearance of purity under the microscope and still fall far short of proper therapeutic quality, owing to the practice of "skimming" by the millers. It was the intention of this committee to submit some of the specimens to chemical test, but the time at their disposal did not permit it.

*Guaiac*—Two specimens of powdered guaiac resin were examined by dissolving the drug in alcohol. In the first, an insoluble residue,

amounting to 30% of the powder, after drying, remained. This consisted of woody matter, dirt and calcic carbonate, principally the latter. (The U. S. Pharmacopœia directs it should be entirely soluble in alcohol.) The second sample left a residue of 25% insoluble matter, which was free from calcic carbonate and seemed to consist of woody fiber, and that undescribable form of matter usually called dirt.

Since writing the above, another sample has been examined, it was represented as "strictly pure" by the wholesaler, and only contained 13% of insoluble matter.

*Glycyrrhiza*—Five specimens of powdered liquorice root were examined; four were good quality. One was extremely dirty, containing grains of sand, and in addition to this it contained an undue proportion of lignin, leading to the strong suspicion that it had been "skimmed." This was procured at the store of a graduate in Pharmacy, who can hardly plead ignorance as an excuse for its poor quality.

*Gentian*—Three samples of powdered gentian root were examined, one of which contained wheat flour, the other two being pure. The surprising part of this is that any samples of so cheap a drug should be adulterated.

### HYDRASTIS.

Nine specimens of powdered golden seal root were examined with the following results:

No.	Wheat Flour.	Curcuma.	Ash.	Hydrochlorate of Berberine.
1.....	Large proportion.	Much.	7.3%	0. 9%
2.....	Considerable.	Trace.	....	.....
3.....	Little.	Trace.	....	1.64%
4.....	None.	None.	10.9%	2.04%
5.....	"	"	....	.....
6.....	"	Trace.	....	.....
7.....	"	None.	....	.....
8.....	"	"	....	.....
9.....	"	"	....	.....

*Fennel*—Six specimens of powdered fennel were examined microscopically; three were pure and three adulterated. Of the latter, one contained corn meal, one corn meal and wheat, and the third corn meal and sand, the sand being in such large proportions as to lead to the opinion that its presence was not accidental.

*Curcuma*—Four specimens were examined; all were badly adulterated with calcic sulphate, the amount in each being as follows:

No. 1.—29.3% ash, containing calcic sulphate equal to 30.4% added plaster of paris.

No. 2.—24.3% ash, equal to 24.4% added plaster of paris.

No. 3.—36.86% ash, equal to 39.43% added plaster of paris.

No. 4.—31.45% ash, equal to 32.96% added plaster of paris.

The amount of added plaster of paris was arrived at in a somewhat arbitrary manner, and is nothing more than an approximation to the real quantity. The method adopted was as follows: The amount of ash in a pure sample was first determined and found to average about 6%; it contained, quite uniformly, 2% of calcic sulphate. In order to be on the safe side of the statement of the amount of adulteration  $\frac{4}{5}$  was allowed, and this percentage deducted from the total calcic sulphate in the ash, after which 5% added to the remainder, which was, of course, weighed in the anhydrous condition, to convert it into its equivalent of plaster of paris.

*Cubebs*.—Five specimens of cubebs were examined, four of which powdered. Of the powdered samples, two were pure, one contained bean flour. The amount of this impurity was so small as to lead to the suspicion that its presence was accidental, which idea was confirmed by the amount of oleoresin present, which amounted to 22.84%. Cubebs of good quality ordinarily contain between 22% and 25% oleoresin. The fifth sample consisted of small, badly shrivelled berries, evidently of the same quality described by Mr. C. B. Lowe in the *American Journal of Pharmacy* for March, 1889. His words describe the sample under consideration so perfectly that we quote them verbatim: "The berries are about one-third longer than their diameter, of a dark purple color, quite shrunken and of the odor of true cubebs." The writer quoted says nothing in regard to the chemical constituents of the sample described, hence a determination of the oleoresin was made, which gave 23.26%, indicating as far as an assay of constituents other than the true active principle or principles can indicate, that the specimen was of good quality.

*Cinnamon*.—Twelve specimens of powdered cinnamon were examined microscopically; four of these were pure and from the bark of *cinnamomum zeylanicum*; two of the remaining eight were pure, but consisted entirely of powdered cassia—inferior in its qualities and less in price than true cinnamon. The other samples were adulterated, and also powdered from cassia, not a trace of true cinnamon being found in them. Four were powdered cassia chips, which are imported for the distillation of oil of cassia,

and were found to contain corn meal, wheat flour, the finely ground "bran" of wheat, and in one instance, a bark which we were unable to identify. Three of the four samples from cassia chips contained stone cells from some nut, probably cocoanut, added, no doubt, to deepen the color.

*Cloves*.—Seven specimens examined; only one was of a satisfactory degree of purity. One contained bean flour, together with powderen hulls of either mustard or rape seed. Another contained pea flour, stems of the clove, and a third, bean flour and cocoanut shells, together with some allspice. A determination of the starch in this, gave 16.88%, representing probably, at least 30% of farinaceous material. The specimen to which pea flour had been added, contained 11.46% of starch.

*Mustard Seed*.—Ten specimens examined, six of which contained wheat flour in large quality, together with curcuma to color and a trace of capsicum. The others were free from added matter, but were deficient in fixed oil, that having evidently been partially removed to prevent rancidity. The addition of a considerable quantity of starch or wheat flour to this drug is excused by manufacturers on the ground of necessity, it being claimed that the powder soon becomes rancid without either the addition of some absorbent, or the removal of at least a part of the fixed oil.

*Red Cinchona*.—Fifteen specimens examined, of which five consisted entirely of cinchona succiruba, hence, so far as a microscopic examination can determine, were of Pharmacopœial quality. The others were mixed with varieties of cinchona bark, and in some instances contained no red bark at all. Three of the latter class were colored red with some form of oxide of iron. The amount of ash in these was taken, giving in two samples 7.67% and 7.66% respectively, and in the third, the enormous quantity of 17.9%, of which 31% was ferric oxide. None of the samples contained exhausted tan bark, which of late has been frequently mentioned as an adulterant of red cinchona.

*Capsicum*.—Thirteen specimens examined, of which only two were pure. Your committee will venture the remark that the drug millers evidently think, quite generally, that the creator made this drug very much stronger than it ought to be used. In accordance with this view they have reduced it quite liberally, and in so doing have used a great variety of foreign substances, all, however, cheaper than the drug itself. The favorite addition seems to be a mixture of corn meal and wheat flour, with sufficient curcuma to color. Some samples contained corn meal and curcuma without the flour and a few were colored with some oxide of iron. The

amount of adulteration was estimated in a few specimens by converting the starch into sugar and adding 35% to the quantity of starch found to be present. This addition being based upon the usual amount of starch contained in corn meal. Upon this basis, one sample contained 44.1% farinaceous material; another, 51.3%, and a third, fourth and fifth, 57.81%, 30.51%, and 64.08% respectively. The quantity of ash afforded by a given specimen has been stated by Strohmer to have an analytical value, he found in capsicum of good quality, 5.1%, and in a lower grade as high as 7.14%. Three estimations of ash were made in samples which contained mineral matter, giving 8.2%, 5.7%, and 6.36% respectively.

*Belladonna Leaves*—Three samples of powdered belladonna leaves were examined, two which were pure, and one contained particles of foreign stems and leaves which were not identified. Samples of this drug should be subjected to chemical test. Your committee has good reason to believe that much in the market is of very inferior quality.

*Benzoin*—One sample of powdered benzoin was examined; 38% of a given quantity was insoluble in alcohol. The soluble portion contained cinnamic acid in ethereal combination. From these facts we conclude that the specimen contained some foreign gum; but no attempt was made to identify it.

*Cardamon*—Two specimens examined microscopically, both were free from foreign substances, except that the capsul and seed were powdered together. This seems to be the general practice among drug millers, and it probably furnishes a powder of Pharmacopœial quality, except for making pulvis aromaticus, where the use of cardamon seed deprived of the capsules is directed.

*Orris Root*—Seven specimens of powdered orris root were examined microscopically; all were pure, but one bore evidence of too much heat in drying.

### EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

Two samples of powdered extract of liquorice were examined microscopically; both were adulterated; one with wheat flour, the other with corn meal and liquorice root.

Five specimens of extract of liquorice, none of which were powdered, were examined chemically; all but one were in the usual sticks; this exceptional form was in cakes about two inches thick and 18x24 inches superficies. These cakes are imported under the name of Liquorice Paste, and are used mainly by manufacturers tobacco (fine cut.)



For convenience, the different samples will be designated by numbers, the paste being No. 1.

No.	Insol. in Water.	Ash.	Sugar.	Arabin.
1.....	18 %	12.26%	15.5 %	2.34%
2.....	27. 8%	11. 5%	9.46%	3.46%
3.....	35.67%	14. 3%	9.46%	4.89%
4.....	29.72%	13.43%	10 %	9.18%
5.....	36. 4%	14.58%	8.25%	10.52%

Some other determinations were made but are of minor importance; hence, are omitted. It may be pertinent to remark that the lower the percentage of insoluble matter, ash and arabin, the greater the value of the extract for Pharmaceutical uses, not neglecting, of course, a high percentage of sugar. A strictly pure extract of liquorice, according to Madsen (*Phar. Jour. and Trans.*, November, 1881) can be expected to contain about 1.2% arabin.

A second sample of liquorice paste was received by this committee too late for analysis. It was microscopically pure, with the exception of numerous specimens of the coleoptera, species not determined.

*Diabetic Flour*—A dietetic prescription, for infants, in the hands of this committee, in a similar interesting condition, to entomologists. A diabetic flour containing nearly 60% of starch was examined. This seems a peculiarly villainous instance of commercial dishonesty, and the attention of both the Boards of Pharmacy and and the Board of Health should be called to it.

*Aloes*—Five specimens of this drug were examined, all of which were powdered. One was badly adulterated with wheat starch, and contained a good bit of accidental impurity besides. The other samples were very dirty, but otherwise pure. One, however, was from cape aloes, a fact which would seem to deserve the attention of the Board of Pharmacy.

*Anise*—Seven specimens of powdered anise seed were examined microscopically; three were adulterated with corn meal, and one, otherwise pure, carried more sand than its Pharmaceutical uses seem to indicate a necessity for. The amount of corn meal added was about 40%, this estimate being based upon the quantity of starch found by chemical assay.

*Insect Powder*—Five specimens were examined with the microscope; one was adulterated with the bran of wheat; the others were pure. Two of the five were from the Persian, three from Dalmatian flowers.

## TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

From the fact that the present Pharmacopœia directs this tincture to be standardized on a basis of two per centum of dry extract, an operation easily within the ability of any druggist, it was thought best, to examine a few specimens of this important preparation with reference to the amount of extractive present. Twenty-six different samples were subjected to test, with the following results: 2.4%, 2.64%, 2.4%, 3.3%, 1.85%, 1.7%, 2.4%, 2.4%, 1.75%, 1.83%, 2.92%, 0.8%, 2.4%, 2.04%, 1.3%, 2.9%, 1%, 0.75%, 2.3%. The remaining samples were of the proper extractive strength. The tincture containing 2.92% of extractive, the eleventh in the list, was made from alcohol of the proper strength, 81%, and either represented an excess of the drug, or was from a sample unusually rich in soluble matter. If time had permitted, an assay of the alkaloid would have been made, Nos. 12, 17 and 18, afforded strong internal evidence of having been made from fluid extracts by dilution. They were deficient in alcoholic strength, one being as low as 60%, which would, if made direct from the drug, increase the proportion of extractive matter, and were also of a much lighter color than the official tincture. It cannot fail to be plain to any one who has made this or any of the galenical preparations of nux vomica with any degree of care, that, if it is possible, it is at least not practicable to make a fluid extract of nux vomica which will, after a dilution of one to four, make a tincture of the official strength. It may be proper to say in this connection, that from observation of therapeutic effects and study of the properties, as well as from the testimony of competent authorities, your committee believe the practice of making tinctures from fluid extracts by dilution is pernicious in the extreme and that it should never be practiced.

## ALCOHOL.

Few, if any, other drugs of importance, are in so lamentable a condition of impurity as the alcohol which is supplied to the druggists of this State. It is true, owing to the supervision of the agents of the government, that it is generally of full official strength, at least when purchased in original packages, but it is also unfortunately true that for the last two years it has contained an outrageously large and unnecessary proportion of fusel oil, as well as other less objectional impurities. The term less objectional is used in a therapeutic sense, as the aldehydes, which constitute the greater portion of impurity aside from the mixture of sub-

stances known as fusel oil, are quite objectional for Pharmaceutical purposes on account of the powerful reducing or deoxidizing influence of this class of bodies.

That amyl alcohol, the principal constituent of fusel oil, is very injurious, none will deny. A few drops will produce all the intoxicating effects of a large quantity of ethyl alcohol, with giddiness, nausea, and other unpleasant symptoms, and in comparatively small doses it proves fatal. According to the reports of various experiments, its poisonous effects are from 15 to 27 times as intense as those of ethyl alcohol.

It would, therefore, seem a matter of no little importance that the Pharmacist, who stands between the physician and the patient, and upon whose skill, care and honesty both depend for the cure of disease, should bestow some care upon the selection of the article. Two very simple and easily applied tests will give a fair and sufficiently certain indication of its condition to secure a reasonably pure article. These are: first, its behavior on mixing with an equal measure of concentrated sulphuric acid, and second, the nitrate of silver test of the Pharmacopœia. The sulphuric acid test should be made by pouring the acid slowly into the alcohol. If an objectional quantity of fusel oil is present a reddish color will appear at once, which deepens according to the amount present.

Several samples, obtained from wholesale druggists, and from distillers, are submitted.

E. B. STUART, Chicago,  
W. A. PUCHNER, Chicago,  
D. H. GALLOWAY, Chicago,

Committee.

Chicago College of Pharmacy, June, 1889.

Report read by Mr. Stuart.

The President—Before discussing this report, I desire to say that there is a gentleman here from the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. Haigh, to whom I desire to extend the privilege of the floor.

Mr. Haigh—Mr. President; I thank you for the privilege offered and although I am a visitor I will be glad to speak on the report if that is in order.

The President—That will be brought before us in due form.

Mr. Jamieson—Is this report to be discussed now? It seems to me that it should be discussed now, immediately after the reading, while our minds are directed to the subject.

Upon motion the report of Committee was received.

The President—The report is now open for discussion, we will be glad to hear from Mr. Haigh.

Mr. Haigh—I am very much interested in the report; the question of adulteration of drugs is one of vital importance to us all. I think there is scarcely any committee in your Association of so much importance as this committee. The purity of our drugs is something that comes very near to us both from our sense of duty as Pharmacists and justice to our customers. There were several things that struck me in the report, one was the importance of the strength of Opium. In the state of Missouri we have had considerable experience with Opium in the market, and I regret to say we have not found it of the quality that it should be. It comes into market considerably below that allowed to pass through the custom house; it seems that demand is for a cheap Opium; now there is not more than fifteen or twenty cents difference in the price of the cheap and that of the standard Opium. It seems even from a financial basis that one should buy the stronger material, as any one can calculate from laudanum or paregoric how much more can be made from the good material. I do not think this lies entirely with the retail dealers, but they can remedy the matter; they can force the wholesale dealers to give them a pure article. You all know of this "Boston" Opium, it is simply an Opium adulterated in Boston, and made better in appearance than a high tested Opium. There is another thing that you can remedy, you can help out the wholesale dealers in, it is this: the wholesale jobbers in the eastern cities at large have made the wholesale drug stores of the west a perfect sewer for putting in odds and ends of drugs which they could not dispose of in the eastern market.

Four years ago when I came to St. Louis, the first thing I examined was Opium. We found that the quality of Opium which could not be sold in the east was put on the market in the west, no complaint was made, and it was repeated time and again and the thing grew gradually worse, and is carried on to a great extent at the present day. It can be remedied, and should be remedied, by the retail pharmacists. I think this association if they would urge some method and make the retail druggist feel the importance of examining the drugs sold by the wholesale druggists, there would be a vast improvement in the quality of drugs offered in the market. [Applause].

The President—We will be glad to hear further on this subject. This is a very interesting report and we are certainly interested in this discussion. We will be glad to hear from quite a number.

Mr. Hogan—With reference to the examination of the tincture of nux vomica, I should like to know whether these tests were made by additional experiments, or made as suggested by some of the journals. I saw it suggested that the tincture of nux vomica could be made from a solid extract and yet retaining the proper percentage of strength. I would like to know if all the tests were made by the same process?

Mr. Stuart—I have not with me every sample. Prof. Good, of St. Louis, sent me quite a number of valuable samples, but most of the tests were made in Chicago. Some of the tinctures were made evidently from fluid extracts; the majority of the matter was extracted with weak alcohol or water. Weak alcohol or water will dissolve more extractive than strong alcohol.

Mr. Jamieson—It seems to me that the question of adulteration and lowering the grade of the pharmaceutical preparations is quite in the line of our business, and that we should take the matter up here. It does not do very much good to come here and hear these reports, and then go back home and do the very things we condemn here. I was one of the Committee on Adulteration some fifteen years ago, and we are passing over the same ground now that we did then. The majority of these tests reported by Prof. Stuart were gone through with at that time.

The question before us now is whether we will simply allow this question of adulteration to pass, and have it so printed in the proceedings of this Association, and appoint another committee next year to go over the same ground, or whether we will act upon the suggestions of this committee now.

I have had a somewhat intimate acquaintance with some of our legislators, and I have yet to hear of a single prosecution for selling drugs of an inferior quality. Now it seems to me if this Association intends to do anything in this matter they should so direct at once, and effectually. I am in favor of doing something now or of dropping the subject of adulteration.

Mr. Hallberg—The question of adulteration is of educational value to us. We find something very interesting in this report. Not until we reach the position when we are more positive of the results of our work than we now are, or have been in the past, can we go to the custodians of the Government and say: "We want you to give us authority to protect the public from the adulteration of drugs." We had better go slow in this matter. We are reaching the condition, I am satisfied, that the State of Illinois had not reached fifteen years ago, at the time to which Mr. Jamieson referred.

Now, the percentage of extract in nux vomica has nothing to do with the ordinary use of it. All the tincture of nux vomica sold by wholesale druggists is made from the powdered nux vomica. It can only be powdered by means of steam to soften up the bean. During this boiling process a large portion of the steam, which is condensed as boiling water, extracts a great portion of the soluble matter. In operating on ten pounds of nux vomica last year in order to get it in a condition to be powdered, I found that the hot water strained off from the bean contained at least one-fourth the extractive of nux vomica. This the drug miller always rejects. No drug miller will go to the trouble to save this material. The percentage of extracted matter is in about the proportion to the time that the bean has been in the boiling water. That is the reason why the standard of the present tincture should be eliminated from the Pharmacopœia. So much for the standard tincture of nux vomica of the U. S. P.

I would like to refer to a statement in the *P. O. and Drug Reporter*, that "Boston" opium was far superior to the ordinary opium. When a druggist gets it in wholesale quantities there is a difference of thirty cents per pound in the price. He buys the cheapest opium because it is the nicest looking. That opium is manipulated and other matter added to it, so that it does not average more than nine per cent of morphine. The Pharmacopœia does not say how much it shall contain, but simply says that it shall not contain less than nine per cent of morphine. In Boston it is called Standardized opium. In the New York journals the term "pudding" opium was applied to it. This the Bostonians resented, and they now propose to call it the "Standardized" opium of the United States Pharmacopœia.

I think, if possible, we ought to act upon the suggestion of Mr. Jamieson. I have prepared a paper relating to this question of adulteration of medicines and drugs, in which I think I have suggested a plan which, if carried out, will bring good results.

Mr. Stuart—I said nothing in my paper to defend the "standardized" opium; the standard was one that could be easily arrived at.

On the subject of the tincture of nux vomica, until it ceases to lose its weight, we believe, is just what Mr. Hallberg said about it. In regard to that subject I would like to ask the percentage of extract obtained from the nux vomica by the steam treatment?

Mr. Hallberg—It was about one-fourth of the whole amount of extractive. I obtained about four ounces from ten pounds of the drug, yielding 16 ounces extractive.

Mr. Whelpley—Just at this time in our exercises, I wish to say something regarding the “standardized” opium, as our Boston friends call it; no doubt these remarks we are making will come to their notice, and they will think that we have a special spite against them if we say that they manufacture this opium. They are very ticklish about the matter, and anxious that their fair name be not tarnished by the accusation of manufacturing 9 per cent. opium. They claim that it is imported, and that it is simply because it came through Boston that it is called “Boston opium.” That they are simply common carriers of the opium. Now I think with Mr. Stuart, that the druggists can do more work in the way of establishing standard drugs. I was pleased to see that he has given so much thought to his report.

You may possibly think that it requires more work to make these examinations than it does. Do you realize that it is something you can take hold of and carry out in your store? I would like to ask Mr. Stuart to tell us something about the expense of examining the powdered drugs?

Mr. Stuart—I take great pleasure in giving the desired information. The microscope used cost, at retail, the enormous sum of \$25.00. The apothecary could learn to use it in about one month. I would much rather Mr. Whelpley would talk to us upon this subject, as he is well known all over the country as a microscopist; he is also a better speaker and much fresher than myself.

Mr. Whelpley—I think this is scarcely in order in a discussion of this kind. I was simply desirous of drawing out the information the professor had given us; I knew nothing of the instrument he used, but I did not consider it necessary to have a very expensive one.

The President—Are there any further remarks on the report of the committee?

Mr. Patterson—I move that the report be referred to the Committee on Publication.

It was so ordered.

Mr. Sohrbeck—If I am in order, I would like to move that a copy of this report be forwarded to the leading newspapers in the State of Illinois, and that a copy be sent to each institution in the State that may be interested in the adulteration of food or medicine, together with the circular from the committee, giving a synopsis of the work done by the Pharmaceutical Association, and requesting their co-operation in securing proper legislation.

Mr. Patterson—We have no need of any further legislation than we have in Section 13 of the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Hogan—I move that the report be referred to the Board of Pharmacy with the request to enforce the law relating to the adulteration of drugs.

Mr. Schroeder—The Board of Pharmacy has been misrepresented. The Board inserted in one of the Chicago papers a notice asking people to come forward and file complaints; the notice remained in that paper two or three months. Not a complaint was filed, and the Board had no right to commence a prosecution as no one came forward to make a complaint; the druggists have declined to come forward and file complaints.

Mr. Stuart—Will it consume too much time to read the clause of the law that gives the Pharmacist the right to investigate any such complaint? I do not think the present Board of Pharmacy desire to take any such step, unless they feel that such action is desired on the part of their constituents; I believe they are very careful not to do anything unless their constituents want them to do it. If the Association desires any action on the part of this Board they should so instruct them now.

Mr. Ebert—I want to say this in regard to the Board of Pharmacy, I have been for several years chairman of the Committee on Adulteration of the Board; and I have given the subject considerable attention, and in several instances the Board commenced to investigate where complaints had been made, but when the complainants found that they would be involved in aiding the Board in its investigations they quietly withdrew their complaints and left the Board without any evidence to work with.

I will give you another practical illustration: a firm in this State had become very much interested in regard to the purity of drugs and medicines and went to considerable expense and trouble to aid the Board of Pharmacy in the prosecution of Adulteration. After they investigated the question more fully they found that it would be impracticable, and they came to me, as chairman of the committee, and told me that it was not feasible to carry out the law until there was a uniform law extending over the whole country; that to begin prosecution in Illinois, when there was no law in the other states, would be a hardship to the citizens of Illinois and be likely to lead to the prosecution of innocent persons. What we need is a United States law that will cover the whole country. To prosecute under existing conditions would simply be doing an injustice to the dealers in drugs in the state without remedying the existing evils.



Mr. Sohrbeck—It was with that purpose in view that I made a motion that a copy of this report be forwarded to the leading cities of the State of Illinois. Mr. Ebert is certainly correct; as long as there is competition among the wholesale dealers they will defeat any measure brought up in the Legislature. They cannot afford it until the law becomes general. I would like to renew my motion, but instead of sending this report to the leading journals of the State of Illinois, I move that it be sent to the American Health Association, with the indorsement of this Association, and ask their co-operation. The American Health Association holds a meeting every year and they are getting more and more interested in looking into this matter, and I think we can secure through them, made up as it is of capitalists and merchants, legislation. So I move that a copy of this report be sent to the American Health Association.

The President—There is one motion already before the house.

Mr. Sohrbeck—I made the first motion, I don't see why I should not have my motion acted upon.

Mr. Patterson—I seconded Mr. Sohrbeck's motion and I am glad that he made a motion to send the report to the American Health Association instead of to the State journals.

The President—You have heard the motion of Mr. Sohrbeck. Motion carried.

#### DISCUSSION OF REPORT ON TRADE INTERESTS.

The President—We took up the discussion of this report of the Committee on Adulteration and left the discussion of the report on Trade Interests, as it was suggested that some persons who wanted to discuss the question were not here or not ready to discuss it; the matter will now be discussed.

Mr. Ebert—I made a few notes while the report was being read. The committee referred to patent medicines. While attending the meeting at San Francisco of the American Pharmaceutical Association, I had the pleasure of visiting a store that had been lately opened by a firm who did not lay any great claim to professionalism in their business, but looked more to the dollars and cents, and I was glad to see in that store an innovation which I will speak of here. On entering the store I saw nothing but the bottles containing drugs and medicines and the usual toilet articles; saw no patent medicines anywhere. After looking over the store casually I asked them where they kept their patent medicines. I was shown them in a back room. I asked the question why they did not make a display of their patent medicines, and I was told

they thought more of selling drugs and medicines of their own preparation, and so long as they had to keep patent medicines they had put them in the back room and when anybody wanted them they sold them. I consider this a very suitable and proper way to handle patents.

In relation to the Internal Revenue license of \$25, I think we had better join hands with the "rum-sellers," as they are called, and see if thereby we can get relieved from this tax; let us not fly too high and despise the aid the rum-seller can give us.

The country does not need this \$25.00 annual tax. I think if we join forces with the liquor dealers, and petition Congress to do away with this tax, which is not necessary for the prosperity of the country, we can have it abolished; there is no use to ask that it be done away with for us druggists and be left against the liquor dealers. It is an unpleasant thing to be classed with rum sellers, but if we desire to have this stigma removed, let us join hands with them; I believe that in that way we can be relieved, and in that way only. In regard to prosecuting liquor dealers for selling quinine in whisky, if you try it, you will find yourselves in hot water. If you study the Pharmacy Law, you will find that the saloon keeper may prosecute the druggist for not being a pharmacist—there are some points not necessary to state fully—you study the law closely and you will not be so anxious to prosecute the saloon keeper. The weakness of the law might be a bad thing for the druggists of Illinois.

Now, in regard to the wholesale druggists; we find fault with them for retailing drugs at wholesale prices. This is the way I reach that point: Whenever I am trading with a wholesale drug house, and find them doing anything of that kind, I just stop dealing with them. There are plenty of wholesale houses; if you do not like one you can go to another. Do not give your money to any man who is cutting your throat; whenever you are satisfied that the man is doing that stop dealing with him. You may pass any number of resolutions in this Association, but you will never remedy the evil until you stop paying that man money who is injuring you.

Mr. Forsyth—I agree with Mr. Ebert in regard to the liquor license tax, but I do not think it good policy to join hands with the saloon keeper. I think we had better make an attempt to have this tax removed ourselves; so far as I know there has been no effort made to have it removed.

Mr. Ebert--The American Pharmaceutical Association has been trying and passing resolutions for the last ten years to get it abolished, and they have always stood on the same high ground as the gentleman who has just spoken.

Mr. Forsyth--The American Pharmaceutical Association simply petitioned Congress to do away with this tax; that did no good. The only way to do it is to make a determined effort, appoint a committee, and instruct that committee to see that the Congressmen from each district. You will find that these men are more amenable than men in the lower grades of politics.

Why is it that the liquor dealers are compelled to pay this high license? It shows that they are not the ruling power in the United States. In the lower grades of politics, men are influenced by the whisky traffic. But see your Senators and Congressmen; through these men, and not through the liquor dealers, will we receive justice.

Mr. Martin--I do not like the position taken by Mr. Ebert for more reasons than one. We do not want to join hands with the rum-sellers in order to get this unjust tax abolished. I do not believe that the members of this Association would be willing to identify themselves with rum-sellers in any way. If it is beneath our dignity to be classed with the retail liquor dealers, it is certainly beneath our dignity to join hands with them in any movement even to have this tax removed.

Mr. Blevins--Nine-tenths of the druggists in this State will do whatever will best represent and best please their constituents, and that is the way the government does. The last legislature paid no attention to the petition.

Recently there was a case of a man violating the Pharmacy Law; we found it impossible to have him prosecuted, simply because it would make enemies for the man who prosecuted him and for those who had him prosecuted. All these men who are in office feel bound to please their constituents, and I believe it would be absolute folly to ask any member of either house to assist us.

The President--Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Hallberg--I simply wish to say that in the store in which I served my time in Philadelphia, the proprietor used to take a doctor and show him all over the place and say, "You see we keep no patent medicines." The doctor would go away with exalted ideas and there would be a corresponding increase of perscriptions. But there was a sort of an annex where every patent medicine that

was ever discovered or invented, from the Elixir of Life to Warner's Kidney Cure, was kept. I just wanted to call attention to the similarity between this store and the one mentioned by Mr. Ebert. (Mr. Benton—They must have learned their business in Philadelphia.) Mr. Hallberg continues—I want to say in regard to this very interesting report, it refers to the friendly relations existing between the wholesale dealers and the retail dealers. There is one custom among the wholesale dealers that is a very dangerous practice, and which we can't combat if we don't trade with them. There are certain wholesale dealers who have a lot of goods on hand; there is a nice building, an eligible location; they take a lease on it, and will find somebody who has attended a course of lectures in a school of Pharmacy, who has hundred dollars or so, and they will fit him up a store and start him in competition close to some other druggist. You know the result of that sort of competition. The man placed in business is controlled entirely by the wholesale house; he has to sign an iron-clad contract that he will not buy goods of any other house. In this way the wholesale druggist is virtually competing with the pharmacists for retail trade. I think this a dangerous condition of things and unjust. I thought it proper to bring this matter up in connection *with the very amicable relations* that always exist between the wholesale and retail druggist. There is one firm in Chicago owning eight stores which are being run in this way to the great detriment of the retail dealers.

A Member—I want to ask the gentleman if these stores sell goods at reduced prices?

Mr. Hallberg—Not openly.

The President—Are there any other remarks on this report? If not, this report will take the usual routine and appear as part of the proceedings in the publication of this Association.

Mr. Frisbee—I understand the telephone matter is to be discussed. I think it very important that we hear from the gentlemen on the telephone question.

Mr. Dyche—I had so much of the telephone question last winter I had hoped to be rid of it. You understand this matter. Dr. Patterson has asked the privilege of adding a section to his report touching the telephone question. I understand that he expects to complete that report. I really have no report to talk about as I do not know what this supplementary article is to be.

Mr. Patterson—I am not particular to introduce anything new, but the question was raised that we introduce into this discussion

the telephone matter, and that it come in the committees' report; I am not anxious to add anything to the report but simply introduce that question. We would like to hear what you have to say, as you have been anxious in pushing this matter.

Mr. Dyche—In one minute I can say what I have to say in regard to the telephone question. The Chicago Druggists constitute a good part of the Pharmacists of the State; they feel that they are oppressed in this matter. We went first before the City Council; there were influences brought to bear, so we did not get the relief we demanded, but we had the satisfaction of teaching certain individuals that when election time came they would hear from us. We next went to the Legislature and tried to get a law enacted that would give us relief; the question will be presented to the next Legislature. We now ask the Druggists throughout the State to help us. We are well aware that the Druggists in other cities are not charged as much as we are; you get your telephone service for four or five dollars a month, outside of Chicago. It is very natural for these cities that have this light charge to look with unfriendliness on this bill, for they say it is no benefit to them. It is true that the Chicago Druggists had nothing to do with forming the bill before the Legislature; the bill was in the House before we knew anything about it, before our attention was called to it; while it did not give relief, it secured them from additional rates which would inevitably come in any city in the State. The gentleman who is satisfied with paying three dollars a month for telephone service will find as his city grows the bill will go up to twice or thrice that price; commencing at fifty dollars it will go up to two or three hundred dollars a year. I have the names of men who are charged extortionate prices; I have been given individual instances of extortionate charges. The law allows the telephone company to charge \$150.00 within a certain limit, I can't give the exact boundaries of that district, outside that they charge \$25.00 for each additional mile. There was a dozen names given me of persons who had to pay extortionate prices, the highest price paid was \$500.00, the lowest, \$300.00. Now all we ask of the country Druggists is this, when we are seeking relief through the Legislature, you can aid us so far as you can consistently with your interests. If you regard not our complaint we will not complain again. We think it within the power of the Druggists of the State of Illinois to protect themselves against future offenses and give relief to the larger cities. We think if you would take counsel and confer with the men elected to the Legislature you would greatly assist us. I did not expect the telephone question to come up here. I would like to see a committee appointed to work this matter up in the

State. As for the work in Chicago I know that will be done whether a hand is lifted to help us or not. [Applause.]

Mr. Martin—I would like to mention one fact in regard to this question. Some of our number were laboring under a mistaken idea and refused to give us their help; they supposed the bill, if passed, would raise their rate, which is not a fact. There were three grades of prices in the bill, viz.: For towns of over 60,000 inhabitants, \$6.00 per month; for towns under 60,000 and over 25,000, \$4.00 per month, and for towns 25,000, \$3.00 per month. There is one thing certain about the telephone fight, if we had had the assistance of the Druggists from the smaller towns we could have carried that bill by a large majority. I should like to make a motion that a committee of five be appointed by this Association to confer with the Telephone Committee of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, and any other Druggists throughout the State; also with the Telephone Subscribers' League in Chicago.

The President—You have heard the motion, that a committee be appointed from the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to confer with the Telephone Committees of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, and Telephone Subscribers' League, and Druggists throughout the State of Illinois. Motion carried.

The President—By whom shall the committee be appointed? I suggest that the committee be appointed from some of the larger towns of the State, as it is more important to them.

Mr. Sohrbeck—We are so situated in regard to the telephone question that we cannot assist in this matter. We are paying \$50.00 a year for telephone service; we have the use of the telephone in Rock Island and Davenport; we could not ask for better rates than we have in Moline. We use the telephone more in Davenport and Rock Island than in Moline. Under these circumstances I could not ask the Druggists to co-operate with you.

Mr. Stuart—Moline is exceptionally situated in that respect.

Mr. Martin—I suggest that we hear from more towns.

Mr. Forsyth—I believe the motion is carried already. I believe it would be a good idea to refer the matter to the Executive Committee. I would like to make a motion to reconsider the motion just made that a committee of five be appointed, and make a motion that the matter be left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Previous motion reconsidered and motion to leave in hands of Executive Committee carried.

The President—The discussion is still on the report of this Committee on Trade interests; we have not disposed of it yet. All in favor of accepting the report of the Committee on Trade Interests will make it known in the usual manner. Motion carried.

The President—We will next hear the report of the Committee on Legislation. Mr. Bower is Chairman of that committee.

#### REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

“At the last meeting of this Association, held in Peoria, August 21-23, 1888, this Association by resolution unanimously instructed their Committee on Legislation to draft a bill amending the Pharmacy Law, so as to authorize the State Board of Pharmacy to issue a Union Certificate based upon a *time service* qualification, and use all means in their power to secure the passage of the same.

“The reorganization of this Association by which every registered Pharmacist was made a member without the payment of dues, left the Association without a revenue, which was necessary to pay for publishing and sending out our annual report and paying other necessary expenses. At a meeting of your Executive Committee, held in Chicago last October, it was

“*Resolved*, That the Legislative Committee be requested to secure such change in the Pharmacy Law as will permit the Association receive a sum which shall represent at least 25 per cent. of each registration; and that all surplus above the necessary expenses of the Board shall be covered into the treasury of the Association.

“Under the Pharmacy Law the Board of Pharmacy were required to register only such persons as could pass a technical examination, which left Pharmacists unable to provide themselves with legally qualified help. A conservative estimate showed that there were no less than 1,500 Pharmacies carried on in this State, who were daily violating the law on account of their inability to secure registered help. The proprietors of such stores not knowing what day they might be called upon to pay a fine, favored the repeal of all Pharmacy laws unless relief could be had, and as they were hopelessly divided as to the means of relief, repeal was the only remedy upon which all could unite. From this condition the very existence of the Association and Pharmacy laws in this State depended upon the passage by the General Assembly of amendments which would enable the Board to supply legally qualified assistants or clerks, and enable the Board to appropriate funds sufficient to carry on this Association.

" For the purpose of securing this action your committee met in the city of Springfield, January last, shortly after the organization of the Legislature, all the members being present. In our interviews with the members of the General Assembly we found that there was an almost universal sentiment in favor of the repeal of Pharmacy laws *in toto*. Numerous bills had been introduced in the Senate and House by prominent members looking to this end, which had been referred to committees unfriendly to us. Letters from Druggists to their members in the Legislature generally urged repeal unless the law was amended so that they could secure legally qualified help which was impossible under the law as it was. The Druggists were divided into factions, each having a different remedy, unwilling to give up their own methods and unite in the interests of the many. With less than \$100 at our disposal, a sum insufficient to pay one-half the postage which would be required to correspond with the members of the Association, your committee began to realize the vastness of the undertaking involved in carrying out your instructions. We were confronted with the certainty of repeal of the whole law unless active and efficient work was commenced at once. The committee defeated a bill embodying the instructions of this Association, which was introduced in the Senate. The bill was immediately printed, and it, with an address of the committee, setting forth the situation sent to every registered Pharmacist in the State, who were asked to correspond with their members in the Legislature and attempt to counteract the sentiment in favor of repeal, and asking them to correspond with the committee, assuring them that all interests must and would be harmonized. Over 800 replies were received; these replies indicated that 95 per cent. of the Druggists were in favor of Pharmacy laws, although about 70 per cent. of them favored repeal rather than do business under a law that they were compelled to violate. Meetings were called and held in different parts of the State, which were numerous attended, resolutions were passed condemning any action looking toward repeal, and indorsing the committee's bill. Letters were pouring into the Legislature against repeal and in favor of amendments, yet there seemed to be no general agreement as to what amendments were wanted, the large majority favoring the committee's bill, while a considerable number adhered to their own theories. In order to unite our efforts upon our bill the committee invited prominent Druggists, representing all the different interests, to meet in conference in Springfield during the month of February. At this conference there were present, Senator Frisbee, H. H. Green, W. W. Marmon, F. Lackey, members of the State Board of Pharmacy



and Legislative Committee and others. We then formulated the Frisbee bill, and had represented at that conference almost all the different interests in the State. The bill was introduced by Senator Frisbee, but such was the opposition in the Senate that but one majority was given in favor of the measures in the Committee of the Judiciary, and its favorable report was doubtless more of a courtesy to Senator Frisbee than indicating the views of the committee upon the Bill. We now felt that the druggists of the State were united and immediately sent to each registered Pharmacist an address with a copy of the Bill signed by the chairman of this committee, the conference committee and prominent druggists and continued our correspondence. Members of the General Assembly were receiving letters by the score asking them to vote and work for the Frisbee Bill, the crisis was passed and the bill passed the Senate with no apparent opposition. After the Bill got into the House of Representatives it was threatened with unfriendly amendments besides it was late in the session and there was danger that it would not be taken up before final adjournment. The chairman of this committee called upon the druggists of the State to meet in Springfield early in May to bring a personal and final pressure to bear upon the Assembly. At this meeting every Senatorial District in the State was represented by one or more representatives druggists. It was a meeting remarkable for the ability and zealous determination of its members; many coming a great distance all at their own expense, their only object being to secure better legislation, protest against the repeal of the law, and expressing their approval of Pharmacy legislation. Druggists throughout the State were responding to the addresses which we had so often sent out through the mails and press by writing their members to vote for the Frisbee bill *without amendment*. These combined efforts resulted in the almost unanimous passage of the Frisbee bill and it is now a part of our pharmacy laws.

"Taking into consideration all the circumstances the successful passage of the amendments was remarkable. The chaotic condition of matters for the first two or three months after the meeting of the Legislature, the certainty of repeal of the whole law in case we did not unite, attracted the attention of pharmacists in every State in the union who anxiously awaited the outcome.

"Through the united efforts of hundreds of the most progressive pharmacists in the State, order was brought about, and we are indebted to them for liberalizing and adjusting the laws to the needs of the druggists. We take pleasure in reporting that while several hundred dollars was spent in stationery, printing and postage the

usual means of affecting legislation commonly known as lobbying, was entirely ignored. Not one penny was spent in lobbying, refreshments, cigars, or other entertainment. Many druggists spent many days, some weeks, of time and thought and no compensation for services has been asked for in any case.

" We make no claim that the law is perfect; if we had a perfect membership we would require a perfect law; we do believe that the pharmacy law of Illinois, as amended, is more perfectly adapted to the needs of the profession than before, and we feel sure it can be enforced without harm to the druggists. By the amended law this Association is placed upon a firm financial standing which will result in its permanent usefulness.

" In view of the universal interest taken during last winter, by druggists in the then pending legislation, your committee have thought it proper to give the above somewhat lengthy history of the legislation which was accomplished.

" There are many who contributed much time and money to secure the success of the amendments, to name all would make this report a list of most of the active druggists of the State, to name one and not all would be an injustice, yet we feel sure that if the committee had not received the co-operation and help of H. H. Green, of Bloomington, T. N. Jamieson, Chicago, and Senator Frisbee, the members of the State Board of Pharmacy and the officers of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, success would not have been possible. They spent weeks, some of them months of time and thought, for which they are entitled to the grateful thanks of all druggists. The amendments as passed change the Pharmacy Law as follows:

" 1. Any person shall be entitled to be registered as a registered Pharmacist, who shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the State Board of Pharmacy that he has had five years' practical experience in compounding drugs in a drug store or Pharmacy where the prescriptions of medical preparations are compounded. The Board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants, where examination or credentials are not satisfactory evidence of competency.

" 2. The Board may, in their discretion, grant certificates of registration to such persons who have been registered by examination in some other State, provided that such other State shall require a degree of competency equal to that required of applicants in this State.

“3. The Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy shall not be a member of the Board.

“4. The Board of Pharmacy shall elect a Treasurer who is a member of the Board.

“5. Any person shall be entitled to registration as Assistant Pharmacist, who is of the age of 18 years, of good moral character, temperate habits and has had three years' service under a registered Pharmacist, or who shall pass an examination equivalent to such service: *Provided*, that the Board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants whose examination or credentials are not satisfactory evidence of their qualifications. Any Assistant Pharmacist shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or Pharmacy during the temporary absence of the owner or manager thereof.

“6. The annual renewal fee shall in no case exceed \$1.00, and the failure of any registered Pharmacist to pay said fee shall not deprive him of his right to renewal upon payment thereof, nor shall his retirement from the profession deprive him of the right to renew his registration, should he at any time thereafter wish to resume the practice, upon the payment of the fee.

“7. The Secretary shall receive a salary which shall not exceed \$1,500 per year, and traveling expenses, when on business connected with the Board.

“8. All moneys received by the Board in excess of the necessities of the Board, shall be held by the Treasurer as a fund to pay the cost of publishing the annual report of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and the necessary expenses of said Association.

“9. If the amount of money in the hands of the Treasurer at any time exceeds \$2,000, the amount of such excess shall be paid into the State Treasury.

“The above embraces all the material changes in the law. In view of the fact that at the last meeting of the General Assembly the amendments absorbed quite a large portion of the time of members of the Legislature, and feeling that the law as amended will meet the needs of the profession for several years to come, your committee would recommend that this Association do not ask any further changes at the meeting of the next General Assembly.

"Your committee would recommend that the Legislative Committee prepare an accurate synopsis of the Pharmacy Laws of all the States and foreign countries, and report the same to the next meeting of this Association.

"WILLIAM BOWER, Chairman, Olney."

[The only signature attached to the report.—SECRETARY.]

The President—You have heard the report of this committee.

Mr. Patterson—I move that this very interesting report be received and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Mr. Hallberg—I object to the report of the Committee on Legislation. I object to these men coming here and crowing over the work they have performed which might have been done with very much less labor. Under ordinary circumstances I have no objection to a report of this kind, but I do object to the reference to the Pharmaceutical Journal I am connected with, and favorably connected with, and this Journal has represented the wishes of the majority of this Association for the last ten years, and the wishes of a majority of the pharmacists of the State of Illinois. We put nothing in that paper but our convictions, and if, in the heat of battle, we said something that the committee did not approve of, it is not necessary now, in the report of this committee, when the smoke of battle is all cleared away, that this should be brought up. I therefore move that all suggestions in reference to any journal be stricken out of the report, whether in the State or out of the State of Illinois; that all such references be blotted out of the report before it is submitted to the Committee on Publication.

A Member—I move an amendment to that motion; I move that the position taken on Pharmaceutical Legislation be stricken out of the report.

Mr. Bowers—I had no desire in this report to reflect upon any journal as to the course it took during the pending of the Legislation last winter. My only desire in that report was to represent the druggists of the State of Illinois. Had I been less loyal to the druggists of the state, I might have pointed out by name those men antagonistic during last winter when the life of Pharmacy depended on the Legislature. I say it would be an act of cowardice not to recognize the services of the Journal that helped us when we needed a paper in the State of Illinois. We were putting forth every effort, the members of this committee were making great sacrifices; there was a journal in the state that abused the committee and represented them in an unfair way, but we also had a journal that fairly represented the druggists of the state, and I

say it would be an act of cowardice on the part of this committee not to favorably mention that journal that came so nobly to our aid. Justice demands it. I believe it is our duty to stand by that journal. I feel an interest in the welfare of Pharmacy, in the development of Pharmacy in the state.

My friends, that was a critical time for Pharmacists. There were many good druggists who were afraid to express themselves. If the gentleman has been accused wrongfully, he is here to defend himself. He made the statement in the city of Springfield that the Frisbee bill would disgrace the Pharmacists of the state. I don't ask but one thing—that you have the manhood to stand up for what we have done, and that this report go to the Publishing Committee. I recognize my friend Mr. Hallberg, as one of the pillars of the Association; I recognize him as one of the best members of the Association. But his journal took occasion (perhaps not through him, though he made the statement that he influenced the paper) to work against us. Now we have stated the truth in that report, and whether you expunge that part or not, it is the truth all the same, and I do not believe the Druggists of the state will go back on the statement contained in that report.

Mr. Hallberg—I am sorry the matter was brought up under the circumstances. It would be cowardice on my part to let the matter stand as it is. It was on the introduction of the clause as to what legislation should be, that the board should have the right to refuse registration unless it was satisfied that the credentials were all right. Mr. Frisbee made a speech at Springfield, the entire brunt of which was, that we must have legislation upon a commercial basis. Gentlemen, you have gone into the legislative halls and passed your bill. With all due deference to the Senator, and without any reflections upon his judgment, I think it would have been a great deal better to-day if we had not passed that bill. I went down to Springfield three times on the Telephone question. Upon one occasion I saw some fifty druggists unanimous as to this Pharmacy bill. I said to them, "Gentlemen, my profession as a journalist is one thing; as a man it is a different thing. In response to a manifest desire, I will not present any opposition regarding the Frisbee Bill." We went right into the House with the Telephone bill and confined all our power on that. Gentlemen, you were the successful ones. Should you try now to crow over those who had been defeated? We all joined hands at that time and made it a grand victory. I therefore ask it as a privilege that any reference toward opposition to the bill, be eliminated and when this report goes into the proceedings of the Association that there be no reflections on any Journal in the state.

Mr. Bower—The gentleman's memory does not serve him well on this occasion; I am sometimes in that condition myself. I desire to call the attention of the gentleman to the meeting of the last Association. On page 145 Mr. Hallberg says: "I would like to inform Mr. Bower and the druggists throughout the state generally that they must not think that in Chicago we do not suffer from the effects of this high standard or grade of examination. In Chicago, probably, more than in any other place, do we suffer from the scarcity of clerks. We have in Chicago, men engaged in the drug business, some of the best men we have had in the Association in years gone by, who do not have enough business in their drug stores to warrant them in paying \$60 to \$75 per month for a registered clerk, and consequently are not able to attend this meeting; I am heartily in sympathy with this resolution," etc. etc. Mr. Hallberg certainly did indorse the action of the Board at that time in very unqualified language. Now, without any personal feeling in this matter; I merely stated that we desire to acknowledge the favor done us by our journal and also the journals in sister States. I say to this Association of Druggists of Illinois, it would be cowardly not to refer to the journal that gentleman represented. If the gentleman has been such a one as the language of this report represents, it is a misfortune; if his journal does fight against us it must take the results of its work. I say the Druggists owe this recognition to the Pharmacists of this State. There were the prominent men of the State, from Galesburg, from Bloomington, from Chicago, from every district of Illinois. I do not hesitate to say they were the most remarkable set of men, the most able that ever got together. They came to Springfield and their presence was felt in that city.

Mr. Martin—I object to that part of the report that casts reflections upon all those who opposed that bill; our opposition expressed our honest convictions; the journal which Mr. Bower wishes to praise, which claims to represent the drug clerks of the State of Illinois, in this fight took the opposite view to that expressed at a meeting of the Chicago Drug Clerks' Association.

Mr. Bower—Is the statement made that one journal represents all the drug clerks of the State?

Mr. Hallberg—I disapprove any statement which conveys a presumption that it does represent them all; it is the reflection it contains to which I object. You have no right to cast reflections after the battle is all over and we are in a condition to hold a "love feast;" I should think that common sense would demand its elimination. I merely wanted to show that the persons who made that fight against the Frisbee Bill were honest in their opposition.

Mr. Frisbee—It seems to me the gentlemen are wandering from the question; I don't think there is any use of fighting the Pharmacy Law over again; we have got the law, and anything we may say on the subject will not change it in the least.

Mr. Patterson—I don't see any good reason in this fight; I usually like a fight as well as anybody, especially if I am not in danger of getting hurt. At the time of the fight in Springfield I had a very severe illness in my family, consequently took no part in the battle, and I have listened to it at the present time with as much coolness as any one here. It seems to me a pity to give a vote that will stir up a strong party feeling. Mr. Hallberg has shown where the report casts reflection on his paper and asks a privilege that it be stricken out of the report; I should think the objectionable clause might be stricken out without changing the tenor of the report.

A Member—I understand that Mr. Hallberg is on some journal, I don't see what the trouble is about.

Mr. Bower—There was no reflection intended; we just wanted to thank the journal that worked for us through the conflict; it did a great deal toward the passage of the Frisbee Bill.

Mr. Patterson—It seems to me the committee might strike out that word malignant as used in referring to those who opposed the bill.

Mr. Bower—I would like for Mr. Hallberg to say just what he wants stricken out.

Mr. Hallberg—The whole part read by Mr. Bower concerning the journals—nothing short of that will satisfy me.

A Member—If I am in order, Mr. President, I move the adoption of Mr. Hallberg's motion, that the part of the report referring to the journals be stricken out.

Mr. Bower—I certainly think this committee will stand by the report; I do not desire to consume any more time, and I am willing that the word malignant be stricken out, but nothing more. I desire that the Association understand the question.

Mr. Frerksen—I ask for the previous question.

Mr. Bower—I don't want to vote on this question until I understand it. If there is anything in that report that reflects upon the paper Mr. Hallberg represents, I do not so understand it; it was not so intended; but in that report I have taken occasion to thank the Druggists throughout the State who have not opposed us; I also took occasion to acknowledge the services of the journals who

had assisted us. Now if you strike out this part of the report you are doing it at the instigation of the persons who opposed us in every effort we made to pass this bill.

The President—The previous question has been called for, that is, the adoption of this report.

Mr. Hallberg—I am no parliamentarian, but according to Hoyle or some other man, asking for the previous question is to stop further debate.

Mr. Frisbee—It simply means shall the main question be put? Motion carried.

Mr. President—Now the question is the elimination of this part of the report. All who are in favor of expunging the unfavorable part of the report stand up.

The motion was carried by 25 to 21.

Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

#### THURSDAY MORNING—FOURTH SESSION.

The Association was called to order at 9:30 o'clock A. M., the President, Mr. Henry Smith, in the chair.

The President—The first order of business is the report of the Committee on the Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports. Mr. Patterson is Chairman of that committee.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

"Your committee begs leave to say that they have examined the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer and find them correct.

"We recommend the adoption of the amendments to by-laws pointed out in the Secretary's report.

"We think that the opinions of the Secretary upon the efficacy of the present law and the Board of Pharmacy, and his opinion of the Association as now organized, although complimentary to all, possibly may not express the opinions of all members present, and therefore, before being published, with the indorsement which is usually accorded to an officer's report, it may be well to have it passed upon by a vote of the Association.

"T. H. PATTERSON,  
"W. K. FORSYTH,  
"W. M. BENTON,

"Committee."



On motion, the report was received.

Mr. Ebert—I want to make a few remarks on the report of the Secretary, and I made this motion not that the Secretary's report be adopted, as I am surprised that the committee have come before this Association and recommended the adoption of the Secretary's report, as far as it relates to the present system of voting for members of the Board of Pharmacy, which is the very foundation of the reorganization of the Association. Suppose the Secretary does have 2,500 names to go over, he is paid for it, and if he is not able to do it we can afford to get some one that can do it. We want to give every member of this Association, whether here or at home, the privilege of sending in his voting slip for whom he pleases. I move the adoption of this report as far as refers to the proposed change of voting be not concurred in.

Mr. Patterson—Mr. President: I think the gentleman is laboring under a misapprehension regarding the report of the Secretary and the report of the committee. We can not, and we would not change the right that every member has of voting. It is the idea of the Secretary that he should be relieved of the duty of tabulating the entire list of membership, simply considering that as a new vote. We can not prevent any one from voting.

Mr. Ebert—I should like to say that it is a most ridiculous; the idea of allowing the Secretary to decide who shall vote, or who shall be tabulated. I believe it is the Secretary's duty to record everything that is done by this Association. I do hope my objection will prevail.

Mr. Forsyth—I do not think the members of the Association understand the question. I suggest that the Secretary read the part of his report on which the proposed change is suggested, that we may understand what we are doing.

Mr. Bower—I would like to hear the report of the committee.

Mr. Patterson—I read the section referred to by the Secretary on page 16, Article VIII, the seventh line. The suggestion was to cut out "or others, as said Pharmacists shall severally prefer;" and in the eighth, strike out the word "five" at the end of the line. The section as amended shall read, "The names of the said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the Secretary to all registered Pharmacists in the State, with the request that from such members, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the Secretary. From the members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the Association shall, at its next

annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the Association, as required by the State Pharmacy Act."

The following of the committee report was again read:

"We recommend the adoption of amendments to by-laws, pointed out in the Secretary's report."

Mr. Jamieson—I can not see any objection to introducing that section of the report; the intent is to prevent any one section of the country from concentrating on five men and naming them continually. It is a well known fact that they can name the same men every time. The Pharmacists in the State will scatter over 250 names, while Cook county can concentrate on five names and name the five highest every time. It seems to me that twenty-five names over the whole State, out of which to select five, is sufficient variety without scattering the vote in the towns and voting for each; it gives the larger localities unfair value. I am in favor of the committee's report, that we confine ourselves to twenty-five men selected from every section of the State—one from each Congressional District.

Mr. Ebert—If I may again have the floor, I want to prove the statement just made fallacious; the report of the Secretary proves this; Cook county, although it represents a large percentage of the Druggists of the State, we find the votes are for members from all sections of the State. If we make the change as suggested we do the very thing we are trying to avoid; those that are here will vote while those who don't happen to be here you will exclude from voting.

Mr. Forsyth—It seems to me that the members of this Association come here to get up to speak simply to hear themselves talk. The Secretary's report was accepted by the President and concurred in by the committee; if the amendment is followed out it will be seen there will be found nothing in it to hinder any one from voting for whom he chooses. In the last paragraph of the section read of Article VIII, it is provided that from the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the Association shall elect three, etc., etc.; there is nothing there to prevent any one from casting a vote for whom he pleases.

The President—You understand the question is whether you adopt the report of the committee. Motion carried.

The President—I notice that the next order of business on our programme is the report of the Committee on Exhibits. I have

not appointed any Committee on Exhibits; I will take the present opportunity to appoint that committee. I will name as that committee, Messrs. Bower, Irwin and Boyd. We will now listen to the report of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Ebert read the report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

"The Executive Committee was called to order at 4 o'clock P. M., by President Smith.

"Roll-call by districts showed the following members present:

"President, Henry Smith; Secretary, L. C. Hogan; Treasurer, C. A. Strathman; First District, A. E. Ebert; Fourth District, C. S. Hallberg; Fifth District, A. L. Moody; Tenth District, W. M. Benton; Eleventh District, G. H. Sohrbeck; Twelfth District, Ed. Smith; Thirteenth District, C. W. Day; Fourteenth District, M. B. Travis; Seventeenth District, T. C. Loehr.

"GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, a special committee appointed by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, to consider the desirability of accepting the Chicago College of Pharmacy, to be held in trust by the Association, beg leave to report as follows:

"In making a tender of this well known institution to the Association, we are under obligations to its membership, both for their evident unselfish devotion to the best interests of Pharmacy, and for their confidence in us.

"We believe that all conditions favorable, an acceptance of the institution as proposed would result in great good, and that the institution properly managed, as without doubt it would be, could be placed on a plane far above any other of like character in this country; that thereby Illinois would occupy an enviable position in Pharmacy and be far in advance of sister States.

"We further believe that our Association should be authorized by law to fix the standard of Pharmaceutical education in Illinois, and that to this end the best interests of the public demand that the control of teaching Colleges of Pharmacy should be under the direction of the body through which all Pharmaceutical legislation has been obtained, and it is to be hoped that in the near future, when our Association will have completed its organization, and established itself on a firm financial basis, and the differences of the two Chicago Colleges are harmonized, the proposition will meet with general favor. The Illinois Association is yet in its infancy, and needs much additional legislation in order to meet the require-

ments of its members and to secure the protection of the people, and in order to secure this legislation the Druggists of the State must be united. The acceptance of the management of the Chicago College of Pharmacy at present by this Association might alienate from us some of our most worthy members, and through a disunited membership retard desired advancement in legislation.

"We therefore report adversely as to the proposition.

"WM. BOWER, Chairman,

"A. P. CUNNINGHAM,

"HENRY LECARON,

"PAUL G. SCHUH,

"CHAS. W. DAY, Secretary."

The President—Gentlemen, what will you do with the report of the Executive Committee?

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the report was received.

The President—We will now call for the report of the Committee on Papers and Queries.

Mr. Forsyth—I have several papers, one by Mr. Hallberg and one by Mr. Martin; I hardly think the time will permit us to read all these papers; I would like to know the wish of the Association.

The President—What is your wish in regard to this matter? Shall these papers be read now or postponed until some other time? Is there a report of the Committee on Prize Essays and Prize Funds?

Mr. Ebert—The report is ready; it is very short.

The President—There is a report to be heard from the Committee on Reorganization, and quite a number of reports to come before the Association. We will hear the report of the Committee on Papers and Queries, if it is the wish of the Association that that report come in at this time.

Mr. Hallberg—I would like to say that I started to prepare a paper about two years ago on the "Status of Pharmacy in Illinois." I did not finish it at that time; I have finished it now. It is quite lengthy, and will take me twenty-five minutes to read it. I have some suggestions incorporated in it that I think of great importance. If the Association desire, I will start to read it, and if any member thinks he has had enough he can ask me to stop.

Mr. Jamieson—I would like to ask if there are any points to discuss in the paper?

Mr. Hallberg—There is nothing in the way of resolutions or anything that requires action.

Mr. Jamieson—If you can condense it, and you do not desire to have it discussed, it would be well to read it and pass it over to the Publishing Committee.

Mr. Hallberg—If the meeting will allow me to proceed, I can go over it in a short time.

The President—I think if Mr. Hallberg has spent two years in preparing a paper, we certainly ought to be willing to give fifteen or twenty minutes in listening to it.

Mr. Hallberg read the paper entitled "The Status of Pharmacy in the State of Illinois."

There are four lines of poetry I would like to have Mr. Patterson, our poet laureate, read, two lines are original and two were written by some else, I will not say which are original.

Mr. Forsyth—I have another paper on "The Status of Pharmacy at the Present Time, and Some of Its Knotty Problems," by Mr. Hugo W. C. Martin.

Mr. Martin—I am sorry that Mr. Hallberg and myself happened to strike upon pretty nearly the same subject at this time.

Mr. Martin read the paper, published elsewhere.

Mr. Forsyth—We have some other papers, and I move that they appear in publication with the Proceedings of this Association. Motion carried.

The President—We will now listen to the report of the Committee on Prize Essays and Prize Funds.

Mr. Ebert read the report:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIZE ESSAYS AND PRIZE FUND.

"Your Committee on Prize Essays and Prize Fund, respectfully report, that after carefully examining the essays and volunteers' papers presented at the Peoria meeting of this Association, find that they are very creditable and valuable contributions; but under the requirements of Sections 4 and 5 of Article III, of the By-Laws, none merit the bestowal of the prize, in the opinion of the committee.

"ALBERT E. EBERT,

"M. B. TRAVIS,

"JOHN A. BUSH, JR."

The President—Gentlemen, what will you do with the report?

On motion, the report was received and placed on file.

The President—The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Deceased Members. Is there no report from that committee? I had hoped you would have reported on the death of Mr. Espey, of Chicago.

On motion of Mr. Ebert the committee was allowed further time to report.

The President—We will hear the report of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Record. Is that committee ready?

Mr. Dyche—We have no report.

The President—The report of Committee on Reorganization will be heard.

Mr. Sohrbeck read the report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION OF THE ILLINOIS  
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

“It is with some pleasure that we are able to report the great interest being taken throughout the State by the registered Pharmacists who now constitute our membership in the plan and working of this new system of organization, which is conspicuously shown by the reported large vote for members of the Board of Pharmacy, and it is with pride we note that our present plan of government is awakening general attention from our sister State Associations, some of whom are about to adopt the same system of organization.

“As the present system of organization is as yet in its infancy, we do not deem it advisable to offer any suggestions for changes at the present meeting, but by allowing it more time any shortcomings which may develop in the near future can be considered, and such changes that may be found necessary can then be adopted.

“We would recommend that a Committee on Reorganization be retained. Respectfully submitted,

“ALBERT E. EBERT,

“T. H. CARTER,

“G. H. SOHRBECK,

“HENRY SMITH,

“M. B. TRAVIS,

“D. R. DYCHE,

“For the Committee.”

The President—What will you do with the report?

On motion, the report was received and adopted.

The President—Next in order is the report of the Committee on Apprenticeship. Mr. W. P. Boyd, of Arcola, is Chairman of that committee.

Mr. Boyd—Mr. President, we have no report to offer.

The President—Have the delegates to the State Medical Convention any report? Mr. Dyche is the Chairman of that committee.

Mr. Dyche—We have not had a meeting, and therefore I have no report to offer.

The President—Did you attend the State Medical Convention?

Mr. Dyche—No, sir.

The President—Is there any miscellaneous or new business to attend to? If so, it is in order.

Mr. Foster—I do not know as I am really in order; perhaps some other time would be better. I wish to place a resolution before this Association, that you may give expression and voice to a matter for which we have been condemned by many persons in the central part of the State. I dare say, from the condition found here to-day, that it is an error. Without further remarks, I offer the resolution, and I want the voice of this Association upon it:

“*Resolved*, That it is the voice of this, the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, that it is permissible for a merchant engaged in the sale of general merchandise, in the rural districts of our State, to dispense necessary *domestic remedies*, when properly and orderly prepared by a registered Pharmacist, labeled with common and Pharmaceutical names, quantity and dose, and in case of poison, the antidotes. This expression applies only when from necessity the registered Pharmacist is absent; and the Board of Pharmacy are hereby requested to make a ruling in accordance with these resolutions.

“W. A. FOSTER.”

The President—What will you do with this resolution?

Mr. Hallberg—I move that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records.

Mr. Foster—I desire an opportunity of expressing myself. Besides being a Pharmacist, I am a practical Physician; I carry what I call an emergency line of drugs; for a time I sold these drugs,

but I went over to see a friend, a physician; he said, you must put your signature to the following affidavit: That you are absolutely bound as the proprietor and dispenser, manager, manipulator, etc., etc. I did so, and it occasioned me unusual anxiety, worry, distress and unrest. Another good, honest and straight man came in there and said, "Give me 25 cents' worth of quinine." The proprietor, manager and manipulator being busy outside, another man stepped behind the counter and weighed out 25 cents' worth of quinine and marked "quinine" on the package. The next morning stepped in this friend and said, "you are fined \$50 and costs." Such circumstances have occurred in "Central Illinois." That is the condition I wish to cover by the resolution I offered.

Mr. Hallberg—I only like to say this, the Doctor's remarks are quite apropos; the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records will no doubt see that the matter is properly adjudicated.

The President—All in favor of the motion, make it known by the usual sign. Motion carried.

The President—Has any report of the different committees been overlooked, or any delegates been overlooked? If not, we will proceed to the election of officers, which is now in order.

A proposition was made to refer the nomination to the original committee of three.

Mr Foster moved as an amendment that the nomination be made in open session. The motion was carried.

The President—Without further voting, we will proceed to the nomination of officers. How will you vote? By ballot.

The nomination for President is in order.

Mr. Martin—I am not accustomed to making political speeches; I am but slightly acquainted with the gentleman who I am going to put in nomination; but he is a man whom I highly honor; he has always had a high standing in Pharmacy. I do not believe he has ever been mixed up in the college controversy or the Legislative fight. I would like to place in nomination Mr. Herman Schroeder, of Quincy.

A Member—I move that the nomination of Mr. Schroeder be made unanimous.

Mr. Patterson—I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of this Association for Mr. Schroeder, as President of this Association for the ensuing year. Carried.

Mr. Herman Schroeder elected President.



The President—The nomination of First Vice-President is now in order.

Mr. Foster—I wish to present to you the name of one with whom you are all familiar, that is our friend, R. W. Diller, of Springfield, an old veteran.

Mr. Forsyth—Mr. President, inasmuch as there will not be any opposition, could we not vote for all the Vice-Presidents together, I believe we could make time.

Mr. Patterson—If there is no other nomination, I move that the Secretary cast the vote of the Association for Mr. Diller, as First Vice-President. Carried.

Mr. R. W. Diller, of Springfield, elected First Vice-President.

Mr. Forsyth—I desire to place Mr. T. C. Loehr, of Carlinville, in nomination for Second Vice-President.

Mr. Benton—I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the Association.

Mr. Strathman—I attended the Iowa Association in June, and there the Vice-Presidents were not designated as First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents; I suggest that we drop the First, Second and Third, and elect these gentlemen as simply Vice-Presidents of this Association.

The President—According to our By-Laws we cannot do it.

Motion carried and Mr. T. C. Loehr was elected Second Vice-President of the Association.

The President—Nominations for Third Vice-President are now in order.

A Member—I nominate J. J. Schubert, of Kankakee, for Third Vice-President.

Mr. Benton—I make the same motion, that the Secretary cast the vote of the Association for Mr. Schubert, for Third Vice-President.

Motion likewise carried, and Mr. J. J. Schubert, of Kankakee, elected Third Vice-President.

The President—I at this time appoint Mr. Jamieson and Mr. A. L. Moody to escort the new President to the chair.

Mr. Stuart—I would like to know if the associate members have a right to vote. I have refrained from voting because I was not a registered member.

Mr. Hogan—Article III, Section 3, prohibits that.

Mr. Hallberg—Prof. Stuart refers to me. I never was an associate member; under the constitution I am not a registered member; I have been waiting to come in under qualifications. It may be questioned whether I am a member of the Association now, and I believe nothing in the new constitution would prevent my becoming an associate member. But as I am a charter member of the Association, it is a question whether I can be deprived of my rights as a full voting member of this Association after having been a voting member for ten years. Now I don't care about voting if I am only allowed to make a few remarks occasionally.

The President—Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you our new President, Mr. H. Schroeder, of Quincy. (Applause.)

Mr. Schroeder—Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association: Before I assume the duties of this new office, I tender you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me. The offer came to me very unexpectedly. I will endeavor to perform the duties of this office faithfully and, I hope, to your entire satisfaction. (Applause.)

President Schroeder—The next thing in order is the election of a Secretary.

Mr. Forsyth—I suggest the name of Mr. L. C. Hogan, our present Secretary.

Mr. Benton—I nominate Mr. H. W. C. Martin, of Chicago.

Mr. Hallberg—I second the nomination of Mr. Martin for the office. In doing so I say I think the present Secretary has performed his duty in every respect, but he has been in office three years longer than any other man has held office in this Association. I think rotation of office is the proper thing, and usually is so regarded in this Association.

The President—Are there any further nominations? If not, what is the pleasure of the Association? Proceed at once to vote by ballot; I appoint W. M. Benton, and Dr. D. R. Dych, of Chicago, to distribute the ballots.

Mr. Patterson—If it will not interrupt the proceedings, I would like to make a few remarks concerning a matter of interest to this Association which I noticed in looking over the By-Laws in relation to membership. It seems to me that it would be well to strike out Article VII. Under the Constitution every registered pharmacist in the state, is, because of his registration, a member

of this Association. Article VII reads, "Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense." It seems to me that this is superfluous and out of place, and at a proper time the matter should be discussed and referred to a committee.

The President—Would it not be well to put it in the form of a motion?

Mr. Patterson—I move that a committee be appointed to revise the By-Laws.

Mr. Ebert—Would Mr. Patterson just have this referred to the Committee on Reorganization, taking in consideration that the board might drop, at any time, a member who ought to be dropped or expelled.

Mr. Patterson—Here is my friend Mr. Henry Biroth; he is a member—an associate member—he says he is not registered. I think this ought to be referred to a committee. I will make a motion that the changes in the By-Laws, which may be necessary, be referred to the Committee on Reorganization.

Mr. Ebert—I merely want to say that Mr. Biroth's name has not been dropped.

Mr. Jamieson—I think the committee ought to be appointed.

Mr. Hallberg—Will it be in order to make a motion while the ballots are being counted?

The President—There is no objection.

Mr. Hallberg—I am just boiling over to pay a compliment to the gentlemen here who have attended the various Pharmaceutical conventions, and I wish to suggest the name of Dr. Foster, of "Central Illinois," as chairman of committee to visit the State Medical Society, which meets next year.

Mr. Foster—I thank the gentleman, but I suggest that you appoint some one who can fill the bill better than myself. There are reasons known to myself only, why I could not represent this Association at the Medical Convention.

Mr. Hallberg—I amend my remarks and suggest that the President keep Mr. Foster in mind when he selects the committee.

The tellers report the result of the ballot as follows: H. W. C. Martin, 27; L. C. Hogan, 25. Mr. Martin having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected Secretary.

Mr. Jamieson—I move that the vote be made unanimous. Motion carried.

The President—Mr. H. W. C. Martin is unanimously elected Secretary of this Association.

Mr. Martin—Gentlemen of the Pharmaceutical Association, and Mr. Chairman: I feel highly flattered. I did not seek the office, and the honor conferred upon me is entirely unexpected. I will try to do the best I can under the circumstances. I know pretty thoroughly what the work is, having held similar positions and for that reason I did not seek the office, and reluctantly accepted the nomination. (Applause.)

The President—Nominations for Treasurer is now in order.

Mr. Forsyth—I suggest the name of Mr. Wm. Bodemann, of Chicago.

A Member—I nominate Mr. George C. Bartells, of Camp Point.

A Member—I nominate Mr. Andrew Sherer, of Chicago.

Mr. Stuart—I believe the associate members have the right to make remarks, if they are not allowed to vote. I think all the names suggested are good men for the position. I am not in favor of Chicago having two nominees. I have nothing to say against Mr. Bartells, of Camp Point, but I want to suggest the name of A. A. Culver, of Momence.

A Member—I suggest the name of D. S. Dyson, of Bloomington.

The President—Are there any further nominations? If not, will the Secretary please read over the nominees?

The Secretary read as follows: Wm. Bodemann, Chicago; George C. Bartells, Camp Point; Andrew Sherer, Chicago; A. A. Culver, Momence; D. S. Dyson, Bloomington.

Mr. Hallberg—I suggest that the vote be counted here in front where we can all hear it.

A Member—I want to propose the name of Mr. D. L. Haigh, of St. Louis, as an associate member of this Association.

Mr. Haigh was elected.

The President—It would probably be well for the gentleman to give us a little talk; we shall be glad to hear from him.

Mr. Haigh—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I simply wish to say that there are a great many things in common between the Pharmacists of all the states, and especially is this true in regard to the states of Missouri and Illinois. Our State Association has many features about it in common with this Association, and some that might be of interest to this Association.

There was one point brought forward by our Association at the last meeting, to which I wish to call attention, which, if carried out in all of our Associations, would be of very great value to us; that is, the matter of the National Formulary. Our Associations had a display in Kansas City of the National Formulary Preparations that brought to the notice of the physicians of Kansas City the preparations made by the members of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Associations, and the attention of the Medical Society was called to it, and the importance was impressed upon these physicians of prescribing such preparations. If all the cities of the state would follow this plan, it would certainly result in good, and solve the problem of patent medicines, the question that harasses all druggists. To men interested in carrying on the work of the Association, the result of this work was of great interest.

The Missouri State Association has taken considerable interest and courage from the standard of this Association, especially in regard to the Pharmacy law. We in Missouri feel very sad in regard to the Pharmacy law. We tried at our last legislature to better ourselves, and instead of that we failed and got ourselves in a worse condition than before. It seems a little gloomy for the future. We are glad to see that the Pharmacists of Illinois have not failed in their efforts. The Illinois law will be the law of the country. I speak especially of Missouri as a sister state. There was a question brought up at our convention of a conference of the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois, and all neighboring states, by which a standard of registration could be formed. I should like to see this Association take an interest in that matter. "In union there is strength." If we keep up the fight for the good of Pharmacy, we will come out ahead. It is only a question of time; in the end we will gain the day. [Applause.]

The Secretary read the ballot for Treasurer, which resulted as follows: Bodemann, 1; Bartells, 13; Sherer, 1; Culver, 19; Dyson, 19.

The President—Gentlemen, there is no choice; you will proceed to ballot again.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Dyson, 27; Culver, 26.

The President—Mr. Dyson having received a majority of the votes cast, is declared Treasurer of the Association for the year.

Mr. Dyson—I thank you very cordially for the honor, and will endeavor to fill the office to the best of my ability.

Mr. Day (Appearing with a bouquet)—Mr. President, by the request of a large number of your friends, I am asked to present you with this bouquet.

The President—Mr. Day, whoever the friends may be, I thank them heartily for their beautiful offering, and accept it with pleasure. (Applause.)

The President—The next thing in order is the election of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Patterson—Would it not be well to ask the President to name the Committee, one from each congressional district? I think we have the power to transfer that authority to the President. I have no doubt it could be done much more satisfactorily than we could do it here without deliberation. If there is no objection, I will move that we leave the selection of this committee to the consideration of the President.

Mr. Ebert—I second that motion heartily; it will give us a better committee. The President should have ample time to select this Committee.

The President—I should like to state before that motion is put, that the Executive Committee is a very important committee. It seems to me that it would be best for the Association to take time and appoint that committee. It has more duties than some give it credit for.

Mr. Patterson—I am in favor of the President making this appointment. I think we will have a better committee to leave it to the judgment of any judicious member of the Association, who will carefully go over the list and make that selection than to nominate here, for compliment's sake, this one, and that one.

Mr. Forsyth—I would like to ask if we are going to have a session this afternoon, or will we adjourn *sine die*?

The President—I would like to suggest that we have an informal meeting at the "Soldiers' Home."

Mr. Ebert—We can get through this morning, providing we authorize the President to appoint the Executive Committee. If so, the President should have time, and ample time, to correspond with members who are best fitted for this position. I don't know as it is constitutional for us to do this.

Mr. Jamieson—Mr. President, before that is in order we will have to suspend the By-Laws. I would suggest that the two be incorporated in one motion.

Mr. Patterson—I accept the suggestion, and add to my motion to suspend the By-Laws.

Mr. Hallberg—I simply want to inquire why we cannot follow the plan pursued last year. Such districts as feel themselves sufficiently well represented, to name a candidate; such districts as are not represented at all, we just let go. and the President fill out all that are lacking. It gives us the advantage of securing now, for a number of districts, men we know will serve, if simply appointed by the President, may not serve.

Mr. Dyche—I am in favor of the motion of leaving this matter with the President. He will make a better and wiser selection than we can. I call for the motion.

The President—It is moved and seconded that the By-Laws be suspended in regard to balloting for the members of the Executive Committee, and the President be authorized to appoint that committee. Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Martin—I would like to ask if there is any provision in our By-Laws by which we can receive members by proxy at the meeting of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Forsyth—It seems to me that the question asked by Mr. Martin is a very simple one, there is no power given in our By-Laws to receive proxys and so long as that is not the custom of other societies, I do not think there is any society that will allow a proxy to act on a committee.

Mr. Ebert—Mr. President: I think the most important matter before us now is the selection of three members out of the five name who have received the highest number of votes for the Board of Pharmacy, I therefore make a motion that we select three members of those names having received the highest number of votes.

The President—The Secretary will please read the names suggested, the gentlemen will understand that from the three receiving the greatest number of votes the Governor will select one as a member of the State Board.

The Secretary reads the names to be voted on as follows: L. C. Hogan, Englewood; J. B. Boyd, Quincy; Henry Smith, Decatur; W. G. Morris, Chicago; R. N. Dodds, Springfield.

Mr. Christie—I would like to ask if each member has three votes?

The President—Each member has three votes.

Mr. Patterson—While the ballots are being gathered up by the tellers, I want to make a motion, lest it be forgotten, I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the retiring officers for their fidelity and the ability they have displayed in the affairs connected with this Association; and also that the thanks of the Association be extended to the Press of Quincy that has so ably reported our proceedings; and also to the local druggists of this city, and especially to the Committee of Arrangements be extended our most hearty thanks for their entertainment, and also to the ladies who contributed so much to our pleasure on the excursion last evening.

Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Hallberg—I have another resolution.

*Resolved*, That the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association favors the selection of Chicago as the site for the World's Columbian Exposition. That its four thousand members constituting the largest Pharmaceutical Association in the world, pledge their co-operation in the realization of this purpose, and let it be further

*Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association be invited to hold its annual convention in the year 1892 (1893) in Chicago in connection with the quadri-centennial celebration of the discovery of that continent, of which Chicago is the centre."

Mr. Forsyth—I understand that Chicago invites the Association to meet there in 1892, does that mean that we are not invited there before that time?

Mr. Hallberg—It can meet there in 1890 and 1892 also.

The President—What is your pleasure regarding the resolution?

Carried amid cheers.

Mr. Hallberg—Mr. President, I move the force of tellers be enlarged by two more members so we can get through, laughter, while the tellers are collecting the tickets I just want to say that there has been very little said about Pharmacy at this meeting. One of the gentlemen here has invented a device for the division of powders, every one who has seen it is very favorably impressed with it. The invention of Mr. Dessau is a very excellent device and one we have been long wanting.

The tellers returned the following ballot: L. C. Hogan, 41; J. B. Boyd, 31; Henry Smith, 44; W. G. Morris, 9; R. N. Dodd, 24.



The President—Will the Secretary read the names of the three receiving the highest number of votes.

Secretary reads as follows: L. C. Hogan, J. B. Boyd, Henry Smith.

Mr. Patterson—I move that the names of the three gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes be presented to the Governor. Motion carried.

The President—The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Exhibits, W. P. Boyd, of Arcola, is chairman of that committee.

Mr. Boyd—Mr. President, if the report does not come up to your expectations, you must remember that we have not had very long to prepare it.

Mr. Boyd then read the report.

The President—What is your pleasure in regard to the report.

On motion it was received and placed on file.

The President—The next thing in order is to appoint the time and place of our next meeting.

Mr. Martin—Some members I believe have misconstrued that remark of mine, and have formed the conclusion that the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association would scarcely be welcome to meet in Chicago before 1892, I made the remark that the Druggists of Chicago would entertain you right royally in 1892, but I will say further, to the gentlemen from the country, that if they want to come to Chicago in 1890 or '91 the Druggists of Chicago are always and just as ready to welcome you. The reference to 1892 was simply on account of the expected World's Fair in that year.

Mr. Culver, of Momence, read a petition from Kankakee to meet there next year.

Mr. Culver—I am not a resident of Kankakee. I know it would be considered a credit to the County to have you there.

The President—Are there any other names to be presented except Kankakee.

Mr. Forsyth—I know the Association is always welcome to come to Chicago, I do not know as any of our druggists can tell you of the wonders of that city or of the entertainment you would receive there.

The President—It is quite unnecessary for anything to be said concerning Chicago. its reputation is well established.

Mr. Forsyth—I just want to say that the Druggists here are very united in saying that “the latch-string is always on the outside.”

The President—Chicago and Kankakee have invited the Association next year, how can the matter be settled?

A Member—I do not want to take up any time, but I just say that if you take the Association to a large city like Chicago the members will not be present half the time as they will spend their time purchasing goods, so that is one thing in favor of going to the country. I move you, therefore, that we go to Kankakee next year.

The President—It is moved and seconded that the Association meet next year in the city of Kankakee. Motion carried.

Mr. Benton—I now move that a committee on entertainment be appointed to co-operate with the local committee on entertainment which may be appointed at Kankakee so that their programme will not conflict with each other. Motion carried.

A Member—I move that we extend a vote of thanks to the Committee on Adulteration for the excellent paper read yesterday by Professor Stuart.

Mr. Stuart—I neglected to give credit to the proper party yesterday for the work contained in that paper. Most of the work was done by one of the assistants, W. C. Puchner. I beg the author of that motion to amend it, and insert the name of Mr. Puchner instead of mine. I should have given him credit yesterday.

Mr. Martin—We have neglected to appoint the five members at large, and one from each congressional district.

The President—We have a motion that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Puchner for his zeal in preparing the report read on Adulteration. Carried.

Mr. Benton—I move that the list of appointments of the State Board of Pharmacy be left to the Executive Committee. Motion carried.

Mr. Forsyth—Before adjournment, we have not fixed the time for next meeting, and have not appointed the local committee.

The President—The time for next meeting is now in order.

Mr. Patterson—I move that our meeting take place on the second Tuesday in August, 1890, at the city of Kankakee.

The President—The election of a local Secretary is now in order.

A Member—I nominate Mr. Culver.

Mr. Culver—I do not live in Kankakee, but I suggest the name of Dr. Friese, I think he will do the work.

Mr. F. S. Friese was elected local secretary at Kankakee.

The President—There is one matter further, the Committee on Obituaries has not yet reported.

A Member—They were instructed to furnish a report to be placed with the proceedings of this Association.

Mr. Ebert—I now move we adjourn to meet in the city of Kankakee, on the second Tuesday in August, A. D. 1890.

Adjourned.



## PAPERS.

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### THE STATUS OF PHARMACY IN ILLINOIS.

BY C. S. HALLBERG.

To arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of the status of pharmacy in Illinois, or any State, would require a very extended and somewhat intimate personal acquaintance with all engaged in the drug business.

As the number of persons engaged in the selling of drugs and medicines in the state numbers several thousands, it is quite unlikely that any one is in a position to present more than a general opinion, at best only the result of observations gathered from more or less favorable opportunities. The subject, however, is one eminently proper for investigation, as it also involves the professional history of the drug business, past, present and prospective, and may be equally interesting to those of other states.

In discussing any abstract subject, and especially one involving the existence, aim and service rendered by any class of persons to the community, requires an analysis of the *previous* condition in order to arrive at a satisfactory estimate of the present status, and from these observations may then be gleaned such facts as may suggest inquiry into the means by which the condition may be improved in the future.

In accordance with these observations we shall divide the subject into three divisions, viz.:

- (1) The origin of the drug business in Illinois.
- (2) The present status of Pharmacy in the state, and
- (3) Its future.

And discuss these as briefly as possible.

#### THE ORIGIN.

While we are not by virtue of long residence in the state capable of dealing with the first elements entering into the history of the drug business from our own experience, we must base our deduc-

tions from an observation of such facts as the literature of the past few decades may disclose. Previous to 1880 the drug business in the State may be divided into three classes, as represented respectively by:

- (1) The outgrowth of the practice of medicine.
- (2) By evolution from the general and country store, and
- (3) From a smaller class of native graduates in pharmacy, and regularly educated foreign apothecaries.

It is believed that the first mentioned class in Illinois, as well as in other States, furnished numerically the largest proportion of druggists. During the pioneer days of smaller towns the doctor combined the two vocations from necessity, but as the population increased the drug business being more tangible, representing chattel and merchandise, presented better opportunity for investment, with its commercial advantages, than the purely professional pursuit of the practice of medicine. When, in addition to this, a drug business could be frequently extended to considerable proportion without any especial greater demands of personal attention, the cause of preferment may easily be appreciated. No doubt the taste of trading once acquired by many in those days, with little competition, with the advent in the practice of medicine of "younger blood," even thus comparatively early let loose by medical colleges in excessive numbers, may have been a factor in determining this divorce. It is believed that this class and what yet remains of it served the public faithfully and well. Unlike the present generation of graduates in medicine, they had as a rule, served a regular apprenticeship in the dispensing shop, a part of the office of the preceptor; had learned to make all the common galenicals, and even in isolated cases had been from necessity compelled to produce their own chemicals. During their three or four years' study preparatory to attending college they frequently, under the direction of their preceptor, had been taught to produce chemical preparations. Note the change! Think of a graduate in medicine of the present day knowing how to produce, for example, chlorine, much less preparing some chlorine water, notwithstanding that the use of a freshly prepared article may have saved an infant from the throes of diphtheria! This was a specimen of the real old school physician. His mixtures may not have been so palatable as the elegant preparations of to-day, but they were reliable and usually formulated by himself, to combat the phases of disease to the best of his knowledge and ability. Contrast with this the hand-me-down purveyor of to-day, whose greatest ambition is to prescribe something new, without knowing anything about its me-

dicinal uses, except by reading the indorsement of some quack; much less of its pharmaceutical or chemical properties.

But the old school physician has gone, and with him the only claim to the dispensing of drugs and medicines by the doctors has also disappeared. Whatever advantages they may succeed to by legal enactments will only be temporary, and these because of their unfitness as general dispensers will, except in very thinly populated localities, be of but little competition to the druggist.

The second class constitutes, while not so large, still a considerable proportion of the druggists in the newer States. In the smaller settlements the keeping of some of the domestic remedies and proprietary medicines devolved upon the country store. As the business enlarged, or the population increased, a process of segregation took place, the drug department eventually becoming a distinct establishment, or the owner, finding the selling of drugs more remunerative and congenial than that of "Yankee notion," gradually qualified himself as a dispenser, and eventually became a druggist. The status of this class is exceedingly difficult to define, for the reason that the attainments of these persons is entirely one of individualism—that is, they were entirely dependent upon their own efforts with, in more recent periods, such experience as was gained from outside sources, such as the employment of qualified assistants and the benefit derived from the reading of drug journals and pharmaceutical literature generally. With this class, however, the lack of proper early training is a great disadvantage, and with the vast majority the only rule they abide by is "the rule of thumb." It is this class of druggists, and we say it without prejudice, as their presence as a factor in pharmacy is a necessary outgrowth of a new country and whose disadvantages are probably best acknowledged by themselves, who constitute the "practical druggist," who make what preparations they do make in the same manner year after year, who are as a rule thoroughly trustworthy dispensers, and in whose hands the compounding of ordinary prescriptions is perfectly safe. They, as a rule, however, lack the intuition of pharmacists. Tolerably self-reliant and usually successful from a business standpoint, they believe in the old adage of leaving well enough alone, stick to the old formulas that have been incorporated in the "Private Formula Book" for perhaps a generation, and when a knotty point is to be settled refer to the Dispensatories. The Pharmacopœia to many of them is a luxury, though the last six edition, because of the introduction of the parts by weight system, is little else, as far as the making of preparations is concerned, to any class of druggists, except to some college

professors. They carry on the functions of the druggist carefully and well—that is the functions of the druggist as it has been, selling, compounding and making or mixing the most common preparations, but the functions of the druggist in the near future are beyond question to be of quite a different character, and to the extent that they can not give the service required from a more complicated business as well as professional standpoint, they will suffer. This change is already upon us, especially in the larger centers. The sale of all articles or preparations requiring no skill in buying or preparing is being speedily absorbed by the large mercantile institutions. This is a natural law of trade. Concentration means cheapening to the consumer, and it is an axiom in political economy, that as long as the consumer derives the same benefit the less the cost of production, and the less cost of the exchange the better for the community. It is therefore only a question of time, and short at that, in populous centers, when all articles of this character, including fully two-thirds of the average sale of the drug stores, all proprietary articles, fancy goods and toilet articles, soaps and hygienic articles, even to that old friend, druggists' sundries, will be sold by the dry goods, grocery and general stores. There are no resolutions, Ca'n pion, reb. ate, or "plan" that can but at best only temporarily stem the tide.

The third and last class, the only ones which may be classed as pharmacists in its exalted sense, are decidedly in the minority. Though having no exact data, these must have numbered previous to the enactment of the Pharmacy Law less than 10 per cent. of the total number druggists in the State. The number of graduates registered in 1886 being only 10 per cent., we think this is a nearly accurate estimate, since in the proposition given only about 5 per cent. of graduates would be included, the remainder being made up of foreign, mostly German and English pharmacists. The status of this class it is unnecessary to dwell upon; suffice it to say that from these should, if not emanate, at least be prosecuted, the only systematic or organized plan by which the profession as a whole can be elevated or the science of pharmacy be advanced. Upon these rests the great responsibility from the fact that through the superior advantages accorded them, their less favored colleagues are entitled to expect, as the general public have a right to demand, better, more skilful and trustworthy service.

#### THE PRESENT STATUS.

From the annual report of the Board of Pharmacy (1886) the number of registered pharmacists in the state were 3,000.

On these were registered \*

	Per cent. in round numbers
1,711 because in business, '81.....	60
621 because graduates in medicine.....	20
337 because licentiates in pharmacy.....	10
321 because graduates in pharmacy.....	10

Those registered because of being in business when the law took effect (1881), were mostly taken from the two first classes mentioned, namely, those who graduated from the ranks of the physician and those who were merged into the drug business from general dealers, with possibly a sprinkling from all other sources. It is found, however, that many, if not all so qualified, entitled to registration because of being in business when the law took effect in 1881, did not avail themselves of this prerogative, but simply registered as either graduates in pharmacy or graduates in medicine, the former largely preponderating in point of numbers apparently. The vast majority of the one-fifth of those registered as graduates in medicine are credited with little, if any, experience in pharmacy. To what extent they at present, or possibly intend to in the future, avail themselves of this privilege we are not prepared to say, but we do not fear to express the opinion that those who make the attempt to embark in a business for which they possess neither qualification nor experience, will sooner or later fail at the hands of experienced and better qualified competitors. While so large a proportion of accredited registered druggists in the state, this class cuts little, if any, figure in the general make-up, except in so far as that when embarking in business associated with a qualified person, who sooner or later becomes the owner of the establishment, they add to the number of drugstores and perhaps increase the competition.

The next in order of numerical importance is that new class which is an outgrowth of the pharmacy law—the licentiates in pharmacy. It is rather surprising that with the facilities afforded for education, a class should have sprung up within five years, exceeding in number that of the aggregate of graduates in pharmacy extending back for a period of at least five times that length—a quarter of a century. And now since the superior inducement to be classed as a graduate in pharmacy has been snatched away by legislation, the indications point to a still proportionately greater accession to this class, unless the board examinations be more comprehensive.

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\* A summary of acquirements of all persons registered more elaborate than that given here, if incorporated in the report of the Board, would be interesting and instructive.



## PHARMACY IN THE FUTURE.

From the observations so far rendered we desire to point out the direction in which pharmacy is destined to travel. Nor do we desire to be prophetic, but simply to draw such deductions as disclosed by its history and present status. Pharmacy is not alone in the transition stage; on every hand do we see evidences of disintegration of old occupations and consolidation into new ones, to better serve the changed conditions; this is what is termed progress in its broad sense. But progress is not always synonymous with the best conditions regarded from all standpoints. So in pharmacy where progress is chiefly represented by the extirpation of manufactures in a small way and their consolidation on a larger scale, retarding the extension of the only sphere pharmacy as at present constituted might otherwise develop, it works disadvantageously to those engaged in the business on its present basis. This is the more quickly felt in countries like ours, where no legal limitations are placed on pharmacies, where greater in number and correspondingly smaller in volume of business, they cannot cope successfully with manufactures produced on a large scale. In Continental Europe, especially in Germany, where all pharmacies are large establishments because of the governmental limitation, this competition is only very slowly felt. They are alike, however, threatened by the large manufacturers who require nothing but a patented process to render them independent of the very highest resources, either mercantile or professional.

Under these conditions, granted in the abstract that under the same conditions the only factor which determines, that of economy to the masses, is secured by the consolidation of manufacturers what is left for the pharmacist after the trade in all fancy, sundry and proprietary articles and also manufactures has gone into other channels? Then his service becomes pharmaceutical in its highest sense, to stand between the producer and consumer; to carefully guard him against adulteration and sophistication along with careful dispensing and such manufacture as opportunity affords. To do this requires a higher standard of education than is yet attained in our schools of pharmacy, a standard so high that the expenditure necessary to secure it would not be warranted by the returns; the field is too narrow and the opportunities too limited for service of this kind to be adequately rewarded.

There is another field however, which, presents itself, whose conquest will far outbalance the trade lost in sundries. While the segregation has been going on in pharmacy the world has not stood still; in other fields of human activity there has been the same

change, the same elements at work, and the same condition produced at the expense of other time-honored occupations. In America these changes occur more quickly than in any other country; here is the opportunity of the vast industries, everything tending to consolidation and concentration. The food industries alone are undergoing vast changes; everywhere the good old home-made articles are crowded out. With the consolidation comes competition, and with it, its concomitant evils, adulteration and sophistication. Here is the sphere of the pharmacist; he is the one who by training and education is best fitted to be constituted a check upon the traffic in spurious food and drink. It is only a question of time when the government will be compelled to enact legislation against this growing evil. That time will be shortened to the extent that men will be found generally distributed competent to carry on the work. Pharmacists should prepare themselves for this emergency; the average chemist does not rank with a pharmacist equally well qualified in chemistry and microscopy. For this purpose a class of pharmaceutical chemists should be organized, say from every college a few students who have distinguished themselves in graduating, take post-graduate course, and after a thorough training in analytical chemistry and microscopy, after passing a government examination, if necessary, they be assigned to a certain district where in connection with their duties as pharmacists they be authorized to examine all articles suspected of being spurious and adulterated. Their examination to be preliminary, that is only to establish the purity and quality, or otherwise, of articles, when, if adversely reported upon, the article to be forwarded to a central depot in charge of some experienced analyst for further investigation and legal action. The pharmacist is in the best position to render such service to the community, at all times accessible at convenient locations. Specimens of butter, lard, milk, honey, water, ice cream, syrups, ground coffee, spices, tea, etc., would be tendered for examination as soon as the public would become familiar with the new order of things. At a moderate fee it would eventually be remunerative, it would bring trade and tend to elevate the pharmacist's position in the community.

Such is the perhaps ideal scheme of the future of pharmacy. It may be a little utopian, but things that have been a great deal more utopian than this have in a decade "come to pass."

There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune  
Shall Pharmacy in the future ken  
When a brighter era is opportune.

Chicago, July 1, 1889.

## PHARMACY OF TO-DAY AND SOME OF ITS KNOTTY PROBLEMS.

BY HUGO W. C. MARTIN, CHICAGO.

This subject, in order to do it full justice, would require such an amount of dissection and detail that it would barely escape becoming monotonous. I have endeavored to picture the most important pharmacy and the most apparent wants. Many of the changes in pharmacy which have taken place during the last decade are classified as "*progression*," and yet it is an open question if that is not a misnomer in many instances.

To practice pharmacy in its true sense, none but competent persons ought to be engaged therein—which requires a certain intellectual capacity, diligent study and practical teaching and experience, governed by certain laws directing a required standard.

To begin then, the apprentice, who virtually is to be the foundation of future pharmacy, should be thoroughly overhauled and put to the test before receiving him as part and parcel of the great structure, pharmacy. But how sadly is this neglected at the present day. How few pharmacists require the apprentice to put in the necessary hours of study and examine him to see what progress he has made. How few examine the powder for its required fineness, which he is supposed to grind when making some of the various tinctures. But I forget, it is time saved to buy those powders already ground; it is not presumed that the drug mills or wholesaler would adulterate or use inferior quality to meet competition in price.

Are any of the old fossils left who stand by the apprentice and require him to prove and test the quantity and quality of the finished product? These old fossils are surely coming back as pharmacy progresses, but they will be clad in a new dress in conformity with the time.

Of course we haven't the time, but neither has the apprentice, and he blooms into a would-be full-fledged senior ere two years have expired. He is always ready to quit, as senior positions are

to be had at the neighboring corners. Life is too short, even though the hours are long, and accordingly junior, to become senior, must come up before the Board of Pharmacy—if I'm not mistaken the law is still in existence—he then rakes over all the questions published of previous examinations, hoping that some of them may again be repeated, trust to luck, and frequently pass by a scratch. His next move is for more pay; he has complied with the law, but what gain is there to the proprietor or to pharmacy? Is this the registered pharmacist which the times demand?

Economy most clerks know not nor learn till necessity teaches them when in business for themselves. There are many, I will admit, who are ambitious, and by hard study and attention become good pharmacists, but it seems as though they might soon be in minority.

There is no trade or profession whose demands are so exacting and coupled with so much labor, attention, intelligence and long weary hours that gives so little pecuniary recompense in return; and yet the average clerk is over-anxious to open a pharmacy of his own, perchance divide the lean profits of his previous employer, put in eighteen hours out of twenty-four at the expense to health, to find that at the end of the year, after paying interest on his debts incurred for increase of stock, his profit do not exceed his former salary.

Praiseworthy is his effort but deplorable that such are facts, and it is not meet for us to encourage these clerks because they accept the advantages extend to them by pharmacy as practiced to-day.

'Tis much the same among proprietors; the public demands of us something almost impossible, which is to become expert, both professionally is usually acquired at the expense of the shekels, and the majority prefer the latter.

Much of our trade formerly exclusively held by us has been absorbed by other trades through that telling factor known as cut prices; and although it did not belong to us exclusively, the success attained by this cutting has caused them to encroach upon our legitimately exclusive trade. That they will continue, unless stopped, is certain. But is there a remedy?

Mr. Waldo Cutler, in an address at the Commencement of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, voiced the true remedy in following words:

“Keep a full stock and your trade by selling as low as any one, no matter who. Let it be understood that you mean business, and

that you will not be crowded out." In other words, the gentleman means: "Fight the devil with fire!" This I advocated years ago when the cutting first took place in Chicago.

The cutting is almost exclusively done by other trades, and always as an advertising scheme, no matter what injustice may be done the druggist, especially when goods are occasionally sold for less than cost; and yet it would be an easy matter for druggists to watch their prices and meet them to the extent of actual cost if necessary. Druggists would then retain that part of the trade and prevent their customers from being alienated from their stores.

Impress upon the wholesale houses the injustice of selling to such parties, at least such goods which legitimately belong to your trade, and then when these cutters find their prices being met, their sales diminishing, compelled to buy at greater expense and in less quantity, a solution of the vexed question may be at hand, their nefarious practices broken up, and the pharmacist again reap a legitimate profit on such goods. I do not believe that all of the former trade can be gotten back, for a good part of it does not belong exclusively to our profession. But drugs and medicines rightfully should be sold only by pharmacists, and when that time comes, which I hope is not far distant, when pharmacy shall be classed as a true profession and not merely as a trade, that part of the trade should have been regained. Let patent medicines alone and they will take care of themselves, we hear it said. But do the gentlemen know that no less than \$5,000,000 annually which rightfully belong to you and the physician is taken by these octopi out this State alone.

It requires laws and their enforcement to insure the elevation and proper regulation of pharmacy; and a most important matter—one that should have been embodied in the original pharmacy law of this State—the legalization of the Pharmacopœia—has been omitted, and I feel sorry that the old law has not been allowed to stand as it was with this point added. This would give the board an excuse for prosecuting manufacturers who now make the solid extracts from the same drug which they have already exhausted for a fl. extract and many other similar preparations, and soon the pharmacist would again prepare most of the preparations himself,

That the law as now amended is not satisfactory and subject to much criticism and even misconstruction, is apparent, and I might say right here that it seems to be differently constructed by several members of the Board.

That the wording of the law as to time consideration is not clear and explicit enough, and that it allows the Board too much freedom of action, which an arbitrary Board would surely take advantage of, can not be denied.

No registration, whether for assistant or registered pharmacist, ought to take place without a well-conducted and thorough examination, of which the practical part should exceed the theoretical. A diploma from any reputable college of pharmacy ought to suffice as to one's theoretical knowledge, but practical knowledge of pharmacy requires practical training and experience.

The Board of Pharmacy should be composed of practical pharmacists, men who are as able to teach as to examine. They should be given the assistance of every pharmacist in the land in their endeavor to carry out the spirit of the law, and censured with no sparing hand when they deserve the same.

Another evil that pharmacy has to contend with, and possibly the octopus of all, is the patent medicine fraud; on his heels closely follows that of the proprietary remedies manufacturer.

Little can be said of patent medicines that has not already been repeated time and again, and until we succeed in impressing our legislatures to enact laws compelling these parties to publish the actual composition upon each package, any relief whatever is hopeless. The proprietary remedies, a more genteel name than patent medicine, we have the medical profession a great deal to thank for.

They are reflection upon the physician and the pharmacist alike and invariably gotten up for the purpose of obtaining a larger profit under the pretense of more skillful manipulation and a frequently very pretentious sounding cognomen. But facts are, that 95% of these manufactories are run without any inspection and by cheap labor who know nothing about pharmacy and next to nothing of preparations they are compounding.

While writing these lines I observed a pamphlet, the title page covered with gilt letters, the interior of which contained no less than 250 names of supposed physicians, and over fifty members of royal societies, etc., all which were extolling the virtues of this praiseworthy (?) compound.

An editorial in the July number of the "International Journal of Surgery," while deprecating the supposed dishonesty of druggists, chastises both physician and druggist in the following manner:

"The adulteration of medicinal products is a matter of kindred importance; it is a matter affecting most seriously the reputation of physicians and a more important consideration, the welfare of the patient whom they are called upon to care for. And yet a mere spasmodic voice is raised, now and then, in respect thereto, among those to whom the subject is of paramount importance. So feeble is this voice that its preaching reaches but a few, and those few are apt to shake their heads, wonder there is such sinfulness in this world, and go on in the old tenor of their ways, prescribing substances—which their patients may or may not receive—wondering that they obtain results at variance with their expectations, and often, in the case of new remedies, being persuaded that all they have heard or read about the drug or material was utterly unreliable."

And yet, gentlemen, does not the fact that over 90 per cent. of these new remedies, or substances, or whatever you may call them are discarded, sent to the graveyard, within six months of their birth, justify the doubt as to reliability? Verily, after considering the foregoing remarks of the venerable editor, one would be prone to say that Pope in his "Essay on Man" had erred in his renowned phrase, and should read:

"An honest *druggist* is the noblest work of God."

As to the remedies and substances which their patients "may or may not receive," the remarks are quite correct, for what pharmacist will vouch for the stability of a proprietary compound—aye! and even substances, which may have been on his shelf six months, and possibly twice that time at the wholesale house? And are the assertions made by the manufacturer or his representative worth their weight in gold?

The editor further says: "Expensive substances are placed upon the market at a price corresponding with their first cost." More correctly might have been said in inverse ratio with their first cost, which is proven by the present prices of antipyrin, sulfonal, mur. cocaine, quinine, etc.

Expensive remedies! 'Tis but too true, which you all can testify to from actual experience. Which of you have not been obliged to obtain some of these expensive substances, paid an exorbitant price for a certain size package—the least you could purchase—used the prescribed amount in some prescription which would return to you about one-quarter the actual cost, and the remaining three-quarters stowed away upon the shelf for future use, and which may or may not ever again be prescribed, and most likely the latter.

Is it likely that this substance will improve by age? Is it necessary, then, to point out to physicians why they should not wonder at "frequently obtaining results at variance with their expectations"? Is it necessary to mention that particular fellow's Syr. of Hypophosphites?

"Great Scott! look at that emulsion of cod-liver oil; it is spoiled said a physician one day. "But the bottle was opened only a short time ago," was the answer. "Yes, but look how this extract of pinus Canadensis has thickened and curdled. Can Eddie change it?"

Kindly but firmly impress upon physicians with whom you have a social acquaintance and who prescribe proprietary nostrums ad libitum, that they are denying you the chance to exhibit your skill and indirectly each time placing upon the market another compound to compete with his own skill. Are there not hundreds of instances where the patient, after once having the prescription filled in which one of these proprietary remedies was directed, thereafter has bought and recommended its efficacy to his fellow neighbor for every known remedy under the sun?

I had nearly omitted one thing, of which quite a little has been recently said in the journals: The adulteration of food. Every pharmacist should be able to detect adulteration in the common articles of food, such as milk, butter, sugar, flour, lard, tea, coffee, spices, etc. And I do believe that a suggestion to our colleges of pharmacy to incorporate in their curriculum, as appendix to either pharmacy or chemistry, instruction on adulteration of food, could be of but good common sense, and produce satisfactory results,

It might cause the legislature to some time or other create a law for the inspection of food, and, perchance, indirectly drugs, which might be the cause of diverting back to our trade the sale of many articles which are now largely sold in adulterated form in other trades; for instance, spices, flavoring extracts, mustard, cream of tartar, olive oil, etc.

Our colleges of pharmacy have done much to improve and elevate pharmacy, and many of our learned pharmacists owe their success to the training received at them. But already a danger lurks in the distance; the colleges are multiplying, and excessive competition will soon bring them to that status when necessity will compel them to carry on business at the expense of instruction.



Hours might be consumed in dissertation, but action is required. A more general feeling of good fellowship should be fostered; the pharmacists of the country should make common interest with the city pharmacists, and vice versa. More general attention should be given to the meetings of pharmaceutical societies and self-education to the standard of the times, and if each individual will add his mite which he holds in store, be it ever so little, pharmacy will soon be elevated to that plane where it rightfully belongs.

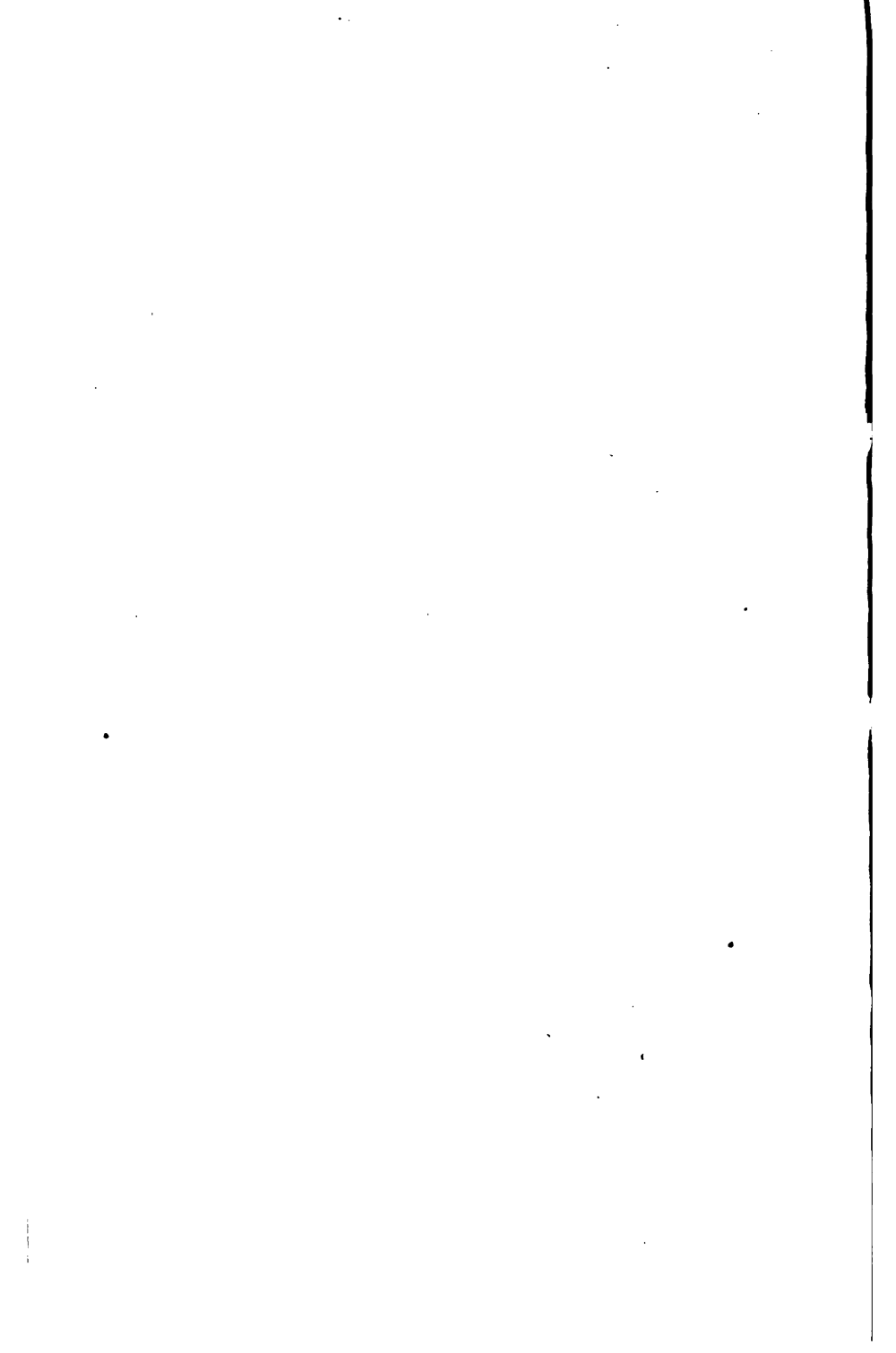
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1889.



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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ILLINOIS  
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,  
AT ITS  
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,  
HELD AT  
KANKAKEE, AUGUST 12, 13, and 14, 1890.

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C. S. HALLBERG, SECRETARY, CHICAGO.

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SPRINGFIELD:  
PHILLIPS BROTHERS, PRINTERS.  
1890.

## AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS.

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Amendment to Article VIII, of the By-Laws, by Albert E. Ebert.

### ARTICLE VIII.

Nominees for the State Board of Pharmacy shall be elected in the following manner: At an annual meeting of the Association, twenty-five registered pharmacists of the State, having the qualifications as prescribed by the Pharmacy Law, shall be selected by the Association, the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the Secretary to all registered pharmacists in the State, with the request that from such members, or others, as said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the Secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the Association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the Association, as required by the State Pharmacy Act.

# OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1890-91.

## *President.*

A. A. CULVER, MOMENCE.

## *Vice-Presidents,*

D. S. DYSON, BLOOMINGTON.

ANDREW SCHERER, CHICAGO.

THOS. KNOEBEL, EAST ST. LOUIS.

## *Secretary,*

C. S. HALLBERG, CHICAGO, 69 Dearborn St.

## *Treasurer,*

A. L. MOODY, LOCKPORT.

## *Executive Committee,*

1st District.....	W. K. FORSYTH.....	Chicago.
2d    ".....	GEO. F. STARR.....	Chicago.
3d    ".....	C. B. WILSON.....	Chicago.
4th   ".....	C. L. FELDKAMP.....	Chicago.
5th   ".....	WM. HART.....	Elgin.
6th   ".....	WM. SENIGER.....	Galena.
7th   ".....	J. B. MODERWELL.....	Geneseo.
8th   ".....	R. C. HATTENHAUER.....	Peru.
9th   ".....	J. E. SMITH.....	Kankakee.
10th  ".....	GEO. C. LESCHER.....	Galesburg.
11th  ".....	W. H. MARSHALL.....	Rock Island.
12th  ".....	FRANK E. PARKER.....	Quincy.
13th  ".....	H. LEE HATCH.....	Jacksonville.
14th  ".....	GEO. F. LESTER.....	Arrowsmith.
15th  ".....	A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign.
16th  ".....	F. J. C. SCHACKMAN.....	Newton.
17th  ".....	THEO. C. LOEHR.....	Carlinville.
18th  ".....	HENRY F. BADER.....	East St. Louis.
19th  ".....	WILL J. BLYTHE.....	Centralia.
20th  ".....	I. N. COFFEE.....	Cairo.

## *At Large.*

T. H. PATTERSON.....Chicago  
D. R. DYCHE.....Chicago

## *Local Secretary,*

F. S. FRIES, KANKAKEE.

Twelfth Annual Meeting, Hotel Riverview, Kankakee, August 25-27, 1891.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

### *Presidents.*

W. W. MARMON.....	Bloomington.....	1880-1
F. C. BOURSCHIEDT.....	Peoria.....	1881-2
HENRY BIROTH.....	Chicago.....	1882-3
H. LECARON.....	Braidwood.....	1883-4
A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign.....	1884-5
T. H. PATTERSON.....	Chicago.....	1885-6
B. F. GARDNER.....	Atlanta.....	1886-7
HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur.....	1887-8
HERMANN SCHROEDER.....	Quincy.....	1888-90
A. A. CULVER.....	Momence.....	1890-1

### *First Vice-Presidents.*

GEORGE BUCK.....	Chicago.....	1880-1
WM. BOWER.....	Olney.....	1881-2
H. LECARON.....	Braidwood.....	1882-3
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago.....	1883-4
IRA LACKY.....	Bloomington.....	1884-5
F. A. PRICKETT.....	Carbondale.....	1885-6
F. A. DRUEHL.....	Chicago.....	1886-7
W. P. BOYD.....	Arcola.....	1887-8
W. M. BENTON.....	Peoria.....	1888-9
R. W. DILLER.....	Springfield.....	1889-90
D. S. DYSON.....	Bloomington.....	1890-1

### *Second Vice-Presidents.*

F. A. BOURSCHIEDT.....	Peoria.....	1880-1
A. A. BROWN.....	Sterling.....	1881-2
E. SMALLHAUSEN.....	Lawrenceville.....	1882-3
R. N. DODDS.....	Springfield.....	1883-4
G. H. SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1884-5
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook.....	1885-6
A. SHUMWAY.....	Lanark.....	1886-7
J. E. ESPEY.....	Chicago.....	1887-8
F. C. J. SCHACKMAN.....	Newton.....	1888-9
THEO. C. LOEHR.....	Carlinville.....	1889-90
ANDREW SCHERER.....	Chicago.....	1890-1

### *Third Vice-Presidents.*

P. M. NICHOLS.....	Pana.....	1880-1
J. P. HENRY.....	Arcola.....	1881-2
J. P. BOYD.....	Quincy.....	1882-3
F. A. STEVENS.....	Newton.....	1883-4
A. J. MCINTOSH.....	Allendale.....	1884-5
JOHN R. PORTER.....	Rockford.....	1885-6
J. S. GREEN.....	Morrison.....	1886-7
C. F. PRICKETT.....	Carbondale.....	1887-8
F. L. SHINKLE.....	Martinville.....	1888-9
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee.....	1889-90
THOS. KNOEBEL.....	East St. Louis.....	1890-1

# OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION.

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## Secretaries.

FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield.....	1880-1
MATT. W. BORLAND.....	Chicago.....	1881-2
T. H. PATTERSON.....	Chicago.....	1882-5
T. N. JAMIESON.....	Chicago.....	1885-6
L. C. HOGAN.....	Englewood.....	1886-9
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago.....	1889-90
C. S. HALLBERG.....	Chicago.....	1890-1

## Treasurers.

HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur.....	1880-1
A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign.....	1881-2
W. P. BOYD.....	Arcola.....	1882-3
M. WILLIAMS.....	Taylorville.....	1883-4
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee.....	1884-5
B. F. GARDNER.....	Atlanta.....	1885-6
G. H. SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1886-7
C. A. STRATHMAN.....	El Paso.....	1887-8
DUNBAR S. DYSON.....	Bloomington.....	1889-90
A. L. MOODY.....	Lockport.....	1890-1

## Local Secretaries.

VICTOR H. DUMBECK.....	Peoria
WM. M. DALE.....	Chicago
FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield
J. E. ESPEY.....	Bloomington
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago
H. C. PORTER.....	Rockford
HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur
W. M. BENTON.....	Peoria
J. O. CHRISTIE.....	Quincy
F. S. FRIES.....	1889-90 and 1890-91, Kankakee



## COMMITTEES.

---

### *Committee on Legislation.*

W. J. FRISBEE, Bushnell.

MATTHEW WARNER, Lemont. R. W. DILLER, Springfield.

F. C. BOURSCHIEDT, Peoria. R. C. FRERKSEN, Chicago.

### *Committee on Papers and Queries.*

A. E. HISS, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago.

F. C. PARKER, Quincy. W. F. JUNGKUNZ, Freeport.

### *Committee on United States Pharmacopœia.*

C. W. DAY, Springfield.

F. C. BOURSCHIEDT, Peoria. HENRY BIROTH, Chicago.

### *Committee on Trade Interests.*

HENRY SMITH, Decatur.

JOHN BENGSTON, Rock Island. S. N. JACOBSEN, Chicago.

### *Committee on Adulteration.*

W. C. KIRCHGASSER, 481 25th St., Chicago.

EMIL THIELE, Chicago. C. B. ALLAIRE, Peoria.

### *Committee on Prize Essays and Prize Fund.*

OSCAR OLDBERG, Chicago.

E. B. STUART, Chicago. E. A. COOK, Moline.

### *Committee on Unofficial Formulæ.*

C. S. HALLBERG, Chicago.

A. FLEISCHER, Chicago. M. D. WILBUR, Milford.

### *Committee on Deceased Members.*

FRANK FLEURY, Springfield.

W. F. SMITH, Monmouth. F. T. PHILLIPS, Olney.

### *Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records.*

WM. BOWER, Olney.

M. B. TRAVIS, Saybrook. R. C. HATTENHAUER, Peru.

H. M. EHRLICHER, Pekin. E. C. WINSLOW, Danville.

*Committee on Reorganization.*

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L. C. STAUDT, Aurora.	IRA LACKEY, Bloomington.
HARRY W. SCHUH, Cairo.	W. M. BENTON, Peoria.
HENRY STEINGOETTER, Bell'ville	MELLE WILLIAMS, Taylorville.

*Committee on Arrangements.*

F. L. SHINKLE, Martinsville.

C. S. HALLBERG, Chicago.	H. W. C. MARTIN, Chicago.
J. J. SCHUBERT, Kankakee.	H. H. GREEN, Bloomington.

*Committee on Order of Business.*

A. E. EBERT, Chicago.

W. BODEMANN, Chicago.	H. W. C. MARTIN, Chicago.
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*Committee on Apprenticeship.*

T. H. PATTERSON, Chicago, 37th St. and Cottage Grove Av.	
D. R. DYCHE, Chicago.	C. W. GILL, Springfield.

## DELEGATES.

*Delegates to American Pharmaceutical Association.*

ALBERT E. EBERT, Chicago.  
OSCAR OLDBERG, Chicago. L. C. HOGAN, Englewood  
R. C. HATTENHAUER, Peru, C. ZIMMERMAN, Peoria.

*Delegates to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association*

W. W. MARMON, Bloomington.  
PAUL G. SCHUH, Cairo. A. E. EBERT, Chicago.

*Delegates to the State Medical Association.*

C. S. HALLBERG, Chicago.  
W. BODEMANN, Chicago. B. F. GARDNER, Atlanta.

*Delegates to Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.*

THOS. KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.  
THEO. C. LOEHR, Carlinville. HENRY SMITH, Decatur.

*Delegates to Iowa Pharmaceutical Association.*

GEO. H. SOHRBECK, Moline.  
FRANK NADLER, Rock Island. GEO. C. LESCHER, Galesburg.

*Delegates to Michigan Pharmaceutical Association.*

C. A. STRATHMAN, El Paso.  
A. P. CUNNINGHAM, Champaign. T. N. JAMIESON, Chicago.

*Delegates to Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.*

CHAS. F. HARTWIG, Chicago.  
HUGO F. BAUR, Chicago. E. W. ORTH, Chicago.

*Delegates to Indiana Pharmaceutical Association.*

F. J. SHINKLE, Martinsville.  
L. C. HOGAN, Englewood. W. G. MORRIS, Chicago.

*Delegates to Western and Interstate Pharmacal Conference.*

W. W. MARMON, Bloomington. THEO. C. LOEHR, Carlinville.  
C. S. HALLBERG, Chicago. L. C. HOGAN, Englewood.  
THOMAS KNOEBEL, E. St. Louis. J. J. SCHUBERT, Kankakee.  
D. S. DYSON, Bloomington. B. R. EWING, Minier.  
HENRY SMITH, Decatur. H. W. C. MARTIN, Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
Illinois Pharmaceutical Association,  
AT ITS  
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD AT KANKAKEE, AUGUST 12, 13, AND 14, 1890.

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AUGUST 12—FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association convened in the Opera House in the Arcade building, and was called to order at 2 P. M. by the President, Mr. Herman Schroeder, of Quincy, who said :

*Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association :*

I now have the pleasure and honor of introducing to you, Mayor Knight, who will deliver to you an address of welcome.

REMARKS OF HON. SOLON KNIGHT, MAYOR OF KANKAKEE.

*Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association :*

I am very much pleased to meet you here, and if there is anything that we can, in any way shape or manner, do for you towards furthering the business interests of your Association, we shall be happy to do it. I am not a speaker, but my friend Senator Paddock will address you.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY HON. DAN. PADDOCK.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Ass'n :*

On behalf of the mayor and citizens of Kankakee, it is my pleasure to bid you welcome. Our mayor will always be a "Knight"

to his last day, but you are to have no evil forebodings from his darksome name, for if you will take it as people do dreams, to the contrary, you will the better understand his disposition and temperament. If nature ever vouchsafed sunshine to a people, a joyous community, and a jolly mayor, we have a combination here. I would say to you, too, that he is a man with plenty of rocks, but they are limestone. We do not feed here upon sunshine, joy and jollity, however. I say this lest you might suppose that you were taken to a "barren" board. You will find that we have cooks here of the best, who have brought the choicest viands, and they will serve them up to you in such shape that when you are gone, in thought at least, you will come again.

We invite you while here to drink — drink your fill, but of atmosphere sweet scented with new mown hay, more delicate than Palmer's extract and the river water, that banishes purgatives, quinine, etc., which, in towns less favored than our own, make the druggists laugh. Our pharmacists have no use for such, because our people do not need them. And the doctors, a necessary evil, were it not for strangers, would go to the poor house or to the devil; but "Satan finds some work for idle hands to do."

When Tonty, Hennepin and the Cavalier de La Salle made a voyage to this part of the country, after they had noticed this and other places, they rested to enjoy the fruits and game roundabout. They wrote about the marshes, about the waters in Indiana, and from that day to this we have been made to suffer all sorts of gibes, calumnniation from one side and another, in regard to the marshyness of Kankakee. I wish to say that we have no fever nor ague here. The sickly regions are a good ways further on.

In the early days a great many druggists flocked to this town, supposing from the stories that they had heard that this was a paradise for the pharmacist. They soon discovered the mistake that their profession was comparatively unused here. They then went to places where there is more sickness. They went to Chicago, Decatur, Springfield, Cairo, Danville, East St. Louis, etc.

Gentlemen, allow me to say on behalf of the Mayor of this city and our people, that we feel honored by your presence here. We recognize the work you have done in this state; it is through your efforts that pharmacy has been elevated to the dignity of a profession. We recognize the work you have done in our behalf in banishing from the towns of our state that interminable pest, the itinerant fakir of so-called medicines, which robbed the poor and destroyed the body. You have placed upon our statute books that

which is required of the pharmacist to-day; and if I understand your mission correctly, it is that the pharmacist of the future shall be not only what the laws of the state now require him to be, but he shall have a knowledge of botany, materia medica and of chemistry, that makes him a fit counsellor and safe adviser. [Applause.]

In behalf of the mayor and the citizens of Kankakee, allow me to say again, that in the light of what you have accomplished and of what you shall hereafter accomplish, we bid you welcome to this town, and we hope that you will not only join with us while here and make your stay as pleasant as possible, but that the results of your labors will be satisfactory to you. [Applause.]

The President—Mr. Paddock, in behalf of the Association, I thank you for the kind address which you have delivered to us, and hope you will remain with us to participate in our meetings as far as time will permit you to do so.

President Schroeder then proceeded to deliver his annual address, as follows:

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

*Fellow Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

"The time has again arrived for our meeting, and it is my pleasure and earnest wish that this, the 11th annual meeting, will be noted by fraternal harmony in your deliberations, and increased interest to its members. We have assembled here to discuss the various interests of the profession, and it is my duty as presiding officer, to give some account as to the wants and requirements for our mutual advancement, and to make such recommendations for your consideration of these, as well as other measures that may be presented, having the same end in view, and I hope you will give them such attention as they deserve. The season admonishes me that I should be brief, in which you will likely all concur.

"1. The routine of work which the Association requires of its officers are not as complete and full in detail as they should be. Our Constitution should be broader and larger in its meaning; it should state more clearly and definitely the object of our Association. Our primary object is to improve the science and art of Pharmacy and to advance the education, theory and practice, to uphold the standard of the Pharmacopœia and other standard authority.

"2. The financial condition of our Association is such that it needs your immediate consideration; a full detail report will be furnished to you by the Secretary, and decided action must be taken at this meeting. And I recommend that the annual contributions be restored, that each member pay in advance to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar, and that he be liable to lose his membership by neglecting to pay said contribution for three successive years, and that no one shall be entitled to the printed proceedings who is in arrears to the Treasurer.

"3. The Executive Committee now consists of twenty-three members. One from each Congressional District, under our present system, would probably be increased four or five under the new apportionment. The expense of a meeting of such large committee is about five hundred dollars, and the actual work which is outlined for said committee, is not sufficient to warrant any such large outlay. And further, it must not be expected by the Association to make any such demand on so many of its members annually at their own personal expenses, and I safely predict that unless this section is changed, that you will not be able to get any one to serve on this committee in the near future. I recommend the number be decreased to three, and have the President, permanent. Secretary and Treasurer, as ex-officio members, and a small committee will generally render more satisfactory service.

"4. I recommend the election of a permanent Secretary at a fixed salary, who shall have charge of the revision of publication of our annual proceedings, under the direction of the Executive Committee, and who shall be ex-officio of said committee. This would enable the association to secure a much better report, provided we act prudently and select a person who is versed in this kind of work.

"5. The Association should establish the requisite qualification necessary for membership; under the present rule you have no control, nor can a member be expelled for any violation of our By-Laws.

"To organize a thoroughly expeditious system for the transaction of business, which will economize time and still give opportunity for every member to be heard, strict adherence to such rule should be our aim, and there is no doubt that the beneficial influence of such restrictions would soon bring forth its good results, and would be appreciated by all who take the greatest interest in our deliberations.

"Have mentioned the more important defects as they occurred to me. Other changes of less importance in the Constitution and

By-Laws will have to be made in order to make it adaptable to the changes, provided any of my recommendations received your approval. Should, however, any of you have other plans which are more feasible I trust that they may formulate them and place them before the Association at the first day of the session, so that we may be able to discuss them freely.

"The American Medical Association at their recent meeting, established a new section of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; through this section good work may possibly be done in time, its significance may bring about some better method expanding the interest of both professions, promoting closer relation. Our Association should avail itself of the opportunity by sending delegates who have given the matter matured and well guided consideration.

"The Tennessee State Druggists' Association brought to the attention of the American Medical Association at their recent meeting, the growing evil of prescribing secret and proprietary preparations disguised under fancy and fictitious names, and which are used by some physicians to avoid writing prescriptions, and by others thoughtlessly, not thinking that they are aiding quackery, and are obstructing the legitimate progress of their own and Pharmaceutical science by prescribing remedies which are nostrums.

"I recommend that our delegates be instructed to bring this matter to the attention of the Illinois State Medical Association.

"The future of Pharmacy is a problem engaging the attention of the deepest and most thoughtful minds in our profession. From different standpoints, some express hopeful views, others think the business proper is on a decline, some predict that we will have less shops in the near future. As inroads are made in all directions those of you who read the signs of the times, certainly can not see a very bright future to be near at hand, and the business outlook for the present, or coming, pharmacists is not very brilliant. New theories have been advanced, but I fear none thus far have solved the problem; while some are drifting in the right direction, yet from appearances it seems that it will be many years before we will have the business condition of our profession much improved.

"Pharmacy as a profession has made great progress in the last twenty-five years, and to encourage the onward move we should remain loyal to our Association, coupled with strong desire to have it fulfill its proper mission in the advancement of the interest of the Pharmacists. It is our aim to establish a uniform and high standard and in good faith mutually exerting our good influence,



to promote a higher standard of Pharmaceutical education; this will accomplish more than any other possible means, to encourage the promotion of right and and suppression of wrong doing, in all the departments in which we are engaged. (We should maintain our integrity notwithstanding the temptations by which we are beset.) It is true many of you have not received the proper support from those with whom you come in contact; when your professional service is required some of them only consider for how little you will serve them, they lose sight altogether of the scientific professional skill and time required, and when you furnish them an article of merchandise they often do not take into account the quality of the article, but are governed entirely by the price. Competency and quality are secondary with them.

"In 1885 the Association elected a Committee on U. S. Pharmacopœia, and at the same time adopted a resolution indicating that said committee should be the delegates of the Pharmacopœial Convention, which was held in May last. Agreeable to said instructions I appointed Mr. C. W. Day, Springfield; Mr. Henry Biroth, Chicago, and Dr. F. C. Bourscheidt, Peoria, and as alternates, Prof. N. Gray, Bartlett, Dr. T. H. Patterson, Chicago, and Mr. George C. Lescher, Galesburg. The regular delegates did not find it convenient to attend, and consequently the duty devolved upon the alternates to represent our State. The last two named, who attended, will make their report at this meeting.

"To send delegates such long distances at their own expense, is more than can be expected, and it is to be hoped that in the near future the Association will be in position to defray all such expenses.

"I applied to the Treasurer a short time since for a statement in regard to the receipts and disbursements of all moneys since our organization. and to my surprise he informed me that he was unable to furnish such statement, owing to the fact that no such record had been turned over to him by his predecessor. In view of such facts I recommend that a better system of book-keeping be inaugurated immediately, which will show every transaction appertaining to said office. I am convinced that a sound financial basis is the best foundation for the working of this Association, which must be guarded with strict economy.

"The last annual Proceedings of our Association have not been published, and I am unable to inform you why they have not been. Section 11 of the Pharmacy Act says that the Board of Pharmacy shall pay the cost of our Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and the necessary expenses.

of said Association. The Board have refused to pay any of the bills, and have failed to publish the report. Under date of July 9, I wrote to the President of the Board, and owing to his absence from the State he very courteously referred me to the Secretary. Acting upon this advice I applied to the Secretary under date of July 19, for a transcript of such part of the official proceedings as indicated what action the Board had taken, or contemplated taking, in regard to publishing of the report, but he declined to furnish me with the necessary information. I am unable to understand under what authority the Board is acting, as the law says that the Board shall annually report to this Association, and that said report shall also furnish a record of the Proceedings of said Board.

"Article III, Section 1 and 7, under our By-Laws, confers also upon the President authority to inspect the records of the Board. I submit the matter to you without special comment, and for such consideration as you may deem it deserves.

"Some of our former associates are not with us to-day, some, like the autumn leaves, have fallen. I will not attempt to write any eulogy, as you have delegated this to a committee, yet I cannot refrain but make some reference to the loss the Association has sustained by the death of Mr. Geo. Buck, of Chicago, who died on the morning of October 3. He was one of the best known Pharmacists in the west. He was progressive, and as early as the year 1871 went to Springfield to raise his voice in favor of proper legislation and education of the Pharmacists. He was greatly devoted to the good interests of our Association, and rendered valuable service in our organization. He presided at our first meeting in Springfield, 1880. He worked with painstaking care. He also helped to organize the Board of Pharmacy; the various volumes of our Proceedings and the first six volumes of the Report of the Board of Pharmacy, attest his industry. This Association can do no less than record our esteem of his usefulness as a man and member of our profession, and his exalted moral worth and sterling integrity which characterized his daily action. He served his cause well. His bereaved family may with honor think and feel that they have lost one who was held in high esteem, and that his death left a vacancy in the hearts of those with whom he was associated.

"We from necessity devote more time to our profession than any other class of business men, hence a week spent away from our shops attending these meetings, will invigorate you to be able to work with more energy, and carry home with you new information,

which will compensate you for the outlay, and it is a great pleasure and recreation to meet old, and make new friends.

"I can not allow the occasion to pass without drawing your attention to the present time of meeting. A large number of our members who consult personal comfort and interest, regard the summer months not the most desirable, and if the time was changed to the third week in September, or second week in October, it would be more acceptable, and secure a larger attendance, and I believe a majority of our members would have more leisure.

"In conclusion, I desire to thank you for your kind indulgence and uniform kindness which I have received at your hands, also to the other officers, and to the members of committees who have rendered valuable aid and co-operated with me with a view of making this meeting a success.

"H. SCHROEDER."

Mr. C. S. Hallberg—I move that the President's address and the suggestions contained therein be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed to-morrow afternoon.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The annual report of the Secretary was then called for, and passed temporarily.

The next thing in order was reports of committees.

Secretary Martin read the report of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records, signed by Thomas Whitfield, Chicago, Chairman, and J. B. Moderwell, Geneseo, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BOARD OF PHARMACY RECORDS  
TO THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

"GENTLEMEN: Your committee begs leave to report that by the decease of the late lamented Mr. George Buck, its former chairman, it was practically left without a head, and was consequently in no condition to do energetic work until December 11th, 1889, when the committee was completed by the appointment of Thomas Whitfield, of Chicago, to succeed Mr. Buck.

"Mr. Whitfield, being unfamiliar with the duties of the committee, and having no suggestions on which to proceed, endeavored to obtain from your honorable secretary, Mr. Martin, such information as might be in his possession, and for that purpose addressed him under date of December 16th, 1889, requesting such information, but received no response until the 28th of the present month

in Springfield, on this mission, a letter was received, addressed to him in care of Mr. Fleury, in which some suggestions were offered for the committee's guidance, but as its work there had been completed, it was found impracticable to re-open the subject, and your committee regrets its inability to act on the suggestions therein named, except in so far as the subject had already received attention.

"Under date of July 5, your committee was favored by your President, Mr. Schroeder, with a concise statement of the subjects to be reported on, which gave it (the committee) a very different idea of its duties from that indicated by its title, viz.: 'Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records.'

"The Chairman at once communicated with his confreres on the committee, requesting their suggestions and assistance. He was favored with only one reply, that from Mr. Moderwell of Geneseo, who, like the Chairman, was entirely unfamiliar with the subject, but promptly offered such assistance as he might be able to render. Later the Chairman deemed it of the utmost importance to have the committee assemble at Springfield, and to that end addressed each member of the committee, requesting them to meet at Room 3, State House, Springfield on Monday morning, July 28, at 10 o'clock, to enter upon its duties. Replies were received from three of the gentlemen as follows: Mr. C. F. Rickey, Quincy, hoped to meet with the committee, but owing to important business engagements found it impossible to be present. Mr. Wm. G. Morris, 833 West Lake street, Chicago, had a badly sprained ankle, expects to be on crutches for a month or two, and hence could not go to Springfield, but hoped to meet the committee in Chicago on the 29th. Mr. J. B. Moderwell replied, hoping to be in Springfield, but would be in Chicago on the 29th, sure. No reply was received from Mr. Nichols, of Pana. Several letters passed between the Chairman and Mr. Secretary Fleury; the latter invited your committee to visit Springfield and examine most minutely everything connected with the Board, its management, records of every description and nature, offered to give your committee all possible assistance, etc., etc., but suggested that a meet of the Board would occur August 12, at which time the registrations would be completed for the year 1890 and submitted for the information of the Board, when a much better opportunity would be afforded your committee to make a complete report. The Chairman, however, had previous engagements at the East and could not possibly delay his departure until that time heretofore indi-

cated, or fail to make any report whatever. Deeming even a very imperfect report better than none, the call was issued as stated and the meeting held in accordance therewith.

"The Chairman met Mr. Fleury about 9 A. M. in his office, and at once proceeded to examine the work of the Board in its disposal of the applications for registration, and indicated by the indorsement thereon, comparing same with the communication itself, and giving unqualified approval to the decisions arrived at in each case as being exact justice to the applicant, while fully complying with the law and the rules of the Board, the Chairman having endeavored to inform himself on this subject during the previous few days as occasion offered. The correspondence was gone through with care, taking letters at random from different files and noting their contents. The replies, in the opinion of your committee, were in good judgment, and from dates indorsed thereon were answered with commendable promptness.

"The method of keeping the accounts was next looked into, and found to be very carefully and methodically done. Specimen names were selected to test the books, and in every case were absolutely faultless. The methods of transferring funds and paying the expenses of the Board were simple and accurate. Your committee found the entries from December 1, 1889, to January 23, 1890, on blotter, or day book only, no posting having been done during or for the time indicated, embracing 1,518 names and involving \$1,876, which amount had been turned over to the Treasurer by Secretary Day. The number of registrations to date of examination (July 28) was about 3,200 registered pharmacists, and about 600 registered assistants, which included the number remitted for to the former Secretary, but for which no certificates had been issued by him (Day.) Total amount received by Secretary Fleury, \$2,995, making total receipts to date, \$4,871; amount transferred to the Treasurer by Secretary Fleury, \$1,995, leaving amount on hand, \$1,000; but there are a number of accounts awaiting examination and approval, so that there will probably be but a small balance to the credit of the Board when outstanding bills are paid.

"Your committee deems it proper to state that part of the \$1,000 reported as being on hand is represented by uncashed postoffice orders, awaiting the signature of the former Secretary in whose favor they are drawn, but who has been absent from Springfield for some weeks. Secretary Fleury stated to your committee that the delay in issuing the certificates was owing to the fact that there were no blank certificates on hand, and none could be pro-

cured earlier than April 8, since which time they have been filled out and issued as promptly as possible, and are now forwarded as fast as demanded.

"Many minor details were noted by your committee, but it is not thought best to encumber this report with their enumeration, as they would not possess sufficient interest to the Association to warrant its attention being called to them. They are noted here to indicate that nothing was intentionally omitted or overlooked.

"Referring to the fact that the proceedings of this Association for 1889 remain unpublished, your committee was informed that the manuscript was reported to Secretary Fleury as ready for the printer April 12. Mr. Fleury stated that he had requested the manuscript forwarded to Springfield, and that he would make an effort to have it published by the State Printer, but no manuscript had come to hand.

"At the same time your committee was informed that an opinion by the Attorney General relative to the payment of money by the Board for the expenses of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association had been received and placed on file. Your committee was handed said opinion, read it carefully and concluded that it was in no way prejudicial to the Association or its interests so far as the Board was concerned. Your committee did not deem that it had any right to copy said opinion in the absence of the Board. It was not prevented from doing so, but as the Secretary is not a member of said Board but an employe, it was thought courteous and proper to let the document remain the property of the body to which it was addressed until made public by authority of the Board, which will doubtless be done at its next meeting, or furnished to the Association if requested.

"Relative to the enforcement of the law, your committee was informed that a member of the Board was charged with the duty of inspecting every drug store in Cook County, and another party had been assigned to that duty in the balance of the state. Many irregularities had been discovered, several parties had paid up for arrears and renewed their certificates, others had applied for registration, and some had sold out and gone out of business. In a few cases suits had been commenced, and your committee are firm in the belief that the law was never as well enforced as at present and every succeeding month will more fully demonstrate the ground for such belief.

"Your committee would respectfully suggest that the records of the Board should be so kept as to afford a large additional amount of statistical information. For example, the registration in every

town in the state, possibly in every county or district could be kept in alphabetical order. For this work an additional set of books would be necessary, and if properly ruled, numbered, etc., would be an additional check on the Secretary's accounts, as the general accounts would have to correspond with the aggregate of the town, county and district accounts. Statistical information could then be furnished at a glance, inquiries answered promptly relative to registration or other subjects, and the knowledge that such exact care was taken would cause the law to be obeyed in many instances where it is now ignored, or if obeyed at all, only in a listless and half-hearted manner. In order to do this additional help should be provided, or such compensation afforded the Secretary as will enable him to procure needed help at intervals, if not constantly required. By such means, the office, though now practically reduced to a system, might be made much more complete and give better satisfaction to all concerned.

"Your committee adjourned Monday evening to meet in Chicago Tuesday A. M. following, and there learn by personal inspection the methods of conducting the examination for registration, ascertaining the average value of answers to questions propounded, and generally acquainting itself with the manner in which the examinations were conducted. Present in Chicago Tuesday, Mr. Moderwell and the chairman. Your committee found 107 candidates for examination present, and the utter inadequacy of the room at the disposal of the Board for the accommodation of so large a number was soon apparent. Additional space was absolutely necessary and after some delay a second, but detached room was obtained, the candidates squeezed into the far separated rooms thus provided, and the printed questions and blank paper handed to each. Then the best efforts of each applicant seemed put forth to attain the best possible average. The sessions were orderly, quiet and decorous. Your committee examined carefully the questions printed for examination on each subject, and believe them to be very fair questions, yet leaving no doubt in any candid mind that the candidate who answered correctly, or showed by his answer that he thoroughly and unquestionably understood 75 per cent. of the questions thus propounded, was worthy of registration beyond any doubt, and would be able to do himself justice and maintain the high reputation of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, wherever he might go.

"Your committee trusts that it will not be deemed to presume on its prerogative, if it steps aside to make a recommendation

somewhat removed from its present duties. It would feel that it had omitted a duty or neglected to improve an opportunity did it not make the following recommendation:

"That the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association address an official communication to each of the colleges of pharmacy in Chicago, requesting that they unite in tendering to the Board of Pharmacy the use of their respective colleges free, for the purpose of holding their examinations, the invitation to state that the Board should select such college as seemed best suited to its needs, or hold its sessions alternately in one or the other college as might suit it best, and whatever action the Board might take, the colleges to pledge themselves to a full and hearty acquiescence in such decision. These constantly increasing classes require and should receive every possible convenience and accommodation, and the colleges of Pharmacy being greatly benefitted by the enforcement of the Pharmacy law, through the medium of the Board of Pharmacy, should be prompt to recognize their obligations, and by every possible means assist the Board in the discharge of its arduous duties, and enable it to make the examination of the large number of candidates applying at Chicago as convenient and agreeable as possible. To any one visiting the rooms during the last session, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, July 29th and 30th, the crowded condition of the rooms, with the thermometer indicating 92 degrees in the shade, would render any emphasis on this subject unnecessary.

"Your Committee acknowledges itself indebted to Mr. Thos. N. Jamieson of the Board of Pharmacy, and its Secretary, Mr. Frank Fleury, for many courteous attentions and much valuable assistance thereby making the investigation by your Committee more of a pleasure than a task.

"Respectfully submitted,

"THOMAS WHITFIELD, Chairman.  
Chicago, August 2, 1890. "JOHN B. MODERWELL."

The President—What shall be done with the report?

Mr. Ebert—I move that the report be referred to the committee on President's address.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Papers and Queries, Mr. A. G. Vogeler, Chicago, Chairman, when Mr. Hallberg arose and said: Mr. Vogeler, Chairman of this





Mr. Hallberg—I move that the report be referred to the Executive Committee.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Ebert—The Executive Committee is a too large committee to come together and go over the report. The best thing would be to refer the report to an auditing committee. I therefore move, as an amendment, that the report, as well as the Secretary's, when read, be referred to an auditing committee of three.

The amendinend was seconded and carried.

The President—I will appoint on that committee, A. E. Ebert, of Chicago, Melle Williams, of Taylorville, and M. B. Travis, of Saybrook.

The Secretary's report was then called for. On motion, the report was ordered to be read.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report was read by Secretary Martin as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 12, 1890.

*To the Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association :*

“GENTLEMEN: Believing that the President will, in his address, cover the more important points relating to Pharmacal education in general, I will confine myself to the more immediate needs of our Association which have come under my observation.

“Many of you, no doubt, will have asked yourselves the question, why have not the proceedings of our last annual meeting been published? Your Secretary will answer that they could have been published had he wished to incur the same with a lot of advertising matter, or also. had not the Board of Pharmacy adopted a new ruling whereby registration for Cook County remained as of old—January 1st, whereas the balance of the state was given until July 1st, thus leaving the treasury of the board in a depleted condition, and consequently no funds to pay for publishing the proceedings as provided for by law.

“The proceedings having been published without advertising matter for several years previous, your secretary was very much disinclined to again resort to such old, distasteful and unsatisfactory course. It is true that, in response to an inquiry from him to the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, he was requested to send on the proceedings by that body. This was about the middle of

December, but a letter from the President of this Association instructed him that, according to our Constitution and By-Laws, the proceedings were to be revised by the Executive Committee. However, the holidays being close by, he doubted the advisability of calling a meeting until after January 1st, for fear of no quorum.

"A meeting of the Executive Committee was called for January 21, 1890. Unfortunately, the well known "La Grippe" had made its appearance, and the Secretary, who had taken the precaution to request an immediate answer to the call, found there would be no quorum on account of the mentioned epidemic, and postponed the meeting by telegraph. Another meeting was called for February 12. A quorum assembled and the proceedings were revised.

"Thereupon the Secretary notified the Board of Pharmacy at its meeting on March 11, following the first meeting of the Board after February 12, that the proceedings were ready for publication. The reply was that there was no money in the Treasury for the same. Not only this, but he was creditably informed that had there been any money in the Treasury a voucher for the same would not have been honored, owing to an opinion from the Attorney General of the State of Illinois presented by one of the members of the Board at its meeting in the early part of January, prohibiting the payment of any money out of the Treasury of the Board for covering any expenditures of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association except authorized to do so by vote of the Association.

"Your Secretary then requested the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy that the Board guarantee the payment of the same to either the State or other printer, but received no satisfaction. By careful inquiry, I was satisfied that the Treasury of the Board was in a very poor condition, vouchers drawn on the same for the stenographer's bill and for the expenses incurred by the Executive Committee at its meeting in Chicago on February 12, though ordered drawn by the Executive Committee, remained unpaid.

"Time passed and availed not; loth to again adopt the old plan with advertisements, and the knowledge of the meagerness of the Treasury of the Board, induced me to decide to let the same go unpublished, as the annual meeting was drawing nigh, and to suggest to the Association, in the interest of economy to publish the proceedings of the last and of this annual meeting in conjunction with the Report of the Board of Pharmacy—in one volume—which I believe can be done in sixty days from date of this meeting. I believe this also is the opinion of the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy.

"It would have been unbusinesslike to request any firm to publish same and wait for their money five months, without even security.

"Your Secretary notified the Delegates on Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia of time and place of said Pharmacopœial Convention, and sent copy of report of said committee at last meeting as directed, to Dr. Rice, Chairman of the Pharmacopœial Committee. He also instructed the delegates of resolution requesting the urging of repeal of the liquor tax upon their respective Congressmen while at Washington, and although the President of the United States recommended abolition of same in his message, I have not heard of anything having been done to give us this much needed relief.

"Your Secretary would suggest that the annual meeting be held later in the month, say the last Tuesday in August, as the sending out of the notices, the tabulating of the votes, and also verification of the name of each all come so close together on account of the new ruling of the Board of Pharmacy as regards renewal of registration, that it is almost impossible for one man to do the work, even if he should have no business otherwise to attend to, and in this connection wishes to acknowledge the services of the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, Mr. Frank Fleury, and also Mr. Hallberg, in assisting him in this matter.

"Your Secretary has further noticed that the number of drug stores in Chicago have increased much beyond the usual average within the last year, no less than seventy-five new stores having been opened within that time. If this be the same in the balance of the State, would it not be well to look into the cause of this, and seek a remedy for this excessive rate of increase. A financial report can hardly be expected. I have drawn vouchers on the Board of Pharmacy, as follows:

## APRIL 14.

M. M. Gilmer (Stenographer).....	\$36 00
Oscar Oldburg (Chairman Committee on Adulteration).....	50 00

For expenses incurred at Executive Committee meeting held at Chicago, February 12, 1890:

H. Schroeder .....	\$22 50
W. W. Sawyer.....	17 50
Paul G. Schuh.....	26 90
A. L. Moody.....	1 75
W. M. Benton.....	10 00
Charles Strathman.....	8 30

"I am informed that none of these have been honored by the Board.

"It is proper to mention that Mr. Fleury furnished the postal cards and envelopes, while the Secretary furnished the stamps, etc., for the vote and call for this meeting.

"The number of ballots cast this year is exceedingly gratifying, being nearly 500 more than that of last year, which would indicate a proportionate increase of interest taken in this Association by its members.

"The total number of ballots cast is sixteen hundred and seven (1,607), of which one hundred and nineteen (119) are blank, the voters having failed to attach their signatures and were therefore not counted, and thirty (30) were received too late, after your Secretary had finished tabulating the vote, at 3:30 A. M., Tuesday, August 12, 1890. The result is as follows:

H. H. Green, Bloomington. . . . .	642	J. B. Moderwell, Geneseo. . . . .	53
Wm. Bodeman, Chicago. . . . .	574	Chas. W. Day, Springfield. . . . .	34
R. N. Dodds, Springfield. . . . .	487	H. W. C. Martin, Chicago. . . . .	3
F. C. Parker, Quincy. . . . .	426	T. N. Jamieson, Chicago. . . . .	1
J. R. Porter, Sr., Rockford. . . . .	423	T. H. Patterson, Chicago. . . . .	1
Wm. Bower, Olney. . . . .	354	Frank Fleury, Springfield. . . . .	1
F. N. Druehl, Chicago. . . . .	373	A. C. Johnston, Mt. Vernon. . . . .	1
I. N. Coffee, Cairo. . . . .	377	O. M. Walters, Mt. Vernon. . . . .	1
J. C. Borchardt, Chicago. . . . .	374	Paul G. Schuh, Cairo. . . . .	1
Otto Hottinger, Chicago. . . . .	329	Geo. Dickerman, Ashley. . . . .	1
Wm. Hart, Elgin. . . . .	330	H. S. Maynard, Chicago. . . . .	1
A. P. Cunningham, Champ'gn. . . . .	290	W. K. Forsyth, Chicago. . . . .	1
Geo. C. Lescher, Galesburg. . . . .	254	W. C. Garwood, —. . . . .	1
Frank Nadler, Rock Island. . . . .	218	Geo. H. Vaupell, —. . . . .	1
Fritz Lueder, Peoria. . . . .	210	C. F. Class, Chicago. . . . .	1
Meele Williams, Taylorville. . . . .	182	Thos. Knoebel, E. St. Louis. . . . .	1
C. H. Grube, Robinson. . . . .	184	W. F. Dunham, Chicago. . . . .	1
Theo. C. Loehr. . . . .	152	H. Smith, Decatur. . . . .	1
M. B. Travis, Saybrook. . . . .	143	C. W. Grassly, Chicago. . . . .	1
A. A. Culver, M'omence. . . . .	142	H. Reinhold, Chicago. . . . .	1
H. A. Brinkman, Warsaw. . . . .	129	Hart Magee, Belleville. . . . .	1
W. D. W. Barnard, Upper Alton. . . . .	118	Jerry Hogan, Taylorville. . . . .	1
G. W. Sohrbeck, Moline. . . . .	114	L. C. Hogan, Englewood. . . . .	1
R. C. Hattenhauer, Peru. . . . .	91	H. H. Bloomington, —. . . . .	1

"HUGO W. C. MARTIN."

Secretary Martin was then called upon to make some remarks with reference to the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I will try to give as good an account of the meeting as I can, and I will leave the Michigan

State Pharmaceutical Association meeting to Mr. Hallberg. He attended that meeting and stumped Detroit for the World's Fair. [Laughter.]

We went down to the Indiana meeting of pharmacists some three or four weeks since. The meeting was not largely attended, but we found it very interesting. There were some three or four papers read which were quite interesting, especially one on the preparation of spirits of nitre. It was one of the most interesting papers I have heard in a great while. The author adopted the method of using saw-dust in manufacturing spirits of nitre. Another paper of interest was by Mr. Lilly, on the Preparation of the Protoiodide of Mercury.

The entertainments there were something on the style of what we thought would be suitable for our meetings, in order to enthuse the members a little more to recreation as well as improvement of mind. And still I would like to say this much: Those of the delegates who went down there to attend the meeting of the Indiana Druggists were a little selfish, inasmuch as they took nearly all of the prizes that were given.

We attended a very pleasant social gathering in the evening on lake. The place where the meeting was held is probably one of the most beautiful spots one can imagine for a summer resort. The scenery around the lake is beautiful, and the lake itself is as charming a place as one can find. They have steamers plying on from one point to another. We thought it much nicer to breathe nature's pure air, and preferred to sleep in a tabernacle rather than in the hotel.

Mr. Hallberg—I hope the Secretary will tell us something about how the Indiana Druggists feel with reference to Pharmacy laws, reorganization, etc. We had quite a talk on that subject. It might possibly throw some light on our own Association.

Secretary Martin (continuing)—They found the same difficulties that we are laboring under. Their meetings are poorly attended. The Secretary, Mr. Perry, seems to have done his duty as well as could be expected, and they claim that he is an exceptionally good man for the office, and yet he finds it impossible to get the attendance he desires.

As to the Pharmacy Law, they requested me to give a brief history of our law as to how it originated, and what its conditions were. I explained them as well as I could; also in regard to the liquor license. I suggested to them that it might be a good thing

in order to hurry the Pharmacy Law through the Legislature to add some liquor clauses to it without making common cause with the liquor dealers, something similar to what is known as the Harper Law; that if they should take a short extract or clause from that and incorporate it with another new law which they intend to have the Legislature pass, they would probably get a good many friends to support it, who otherwise would not vote for the law, and these parties might see in it a chance to hold the druggists down on the liquor question, to make it appear as though the law was in favor of liquor dealers, and in that way they might possibly vote for it, a thing which they otherwise would not do. They thought this was a good suggestion.

As to reorganization, I stated to them that it was impossible to state what the result would be of our present plan; more time was necessary, but from what we knew of it at the present time there was more interest taken in our Association than there had been before.

Mr. Hallberg—Before we have heard from ourselves we should give our visitors a chance—the delegates from the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, H. M. Whelpley and D. L. Haigh, of St. Louis.

Mr. Whelpley was called for. He said:

*Mr. President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

I believe I have had the pleasure and honor of representing the Missouri Association at your meetings for a number of years. Although there is much to be said, still I prefer to give the floor to my worthy colleague, Mr. Haigh, of St. Louis, who is a delegate from the Missouri Association, and no doubt he will tell you what happened at our meeting in Excelsior Springs.

#### REMARKS OF MR. HAIGH.

MR. PRESIDENT: It seems rather unfair that a junior member of the delegation should have the burden of bringing a report from the Missouri Association. That is the way my friend Dr. Whelpley does things. I say to you that my meeting with you last year at Quincy gave me such pleasant associations that I desire to renew my acquaintance with members of your Association during the present year. I had also a further object in view in coming to your meeting this year as a member of the delegation from Missouri. We have long felt the want of aid in the way of having a Pharmacy Law that was suitable and that did justice to the in-

terests of Pharmacy. At our meeting a year ago the advisability of holding a joint meeting with the State Associations of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri was talked over. It was discussed at Excelsior Springs during the meeting of the Missouri Association the past June, and it was discussed also in the journals during the year, but it was found that our State laws prohibited such a meeting. However, at the meeting of the past year the question of holding a convention of the delegates from these States was discussed and initiative steps taken. At the Kansas and Nebraska State Conventions delegates were appointed to this meeting, and the Missouri State Association appointed a committee to meet with these delegates to consider the advisability of holding this convention. These delegates met and decided to hold their first convention of the States adjoining Missouri next year at Excelsior Springs, representing Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri, seven States in all. This convention is to be called "The Western Interstate Associated Pharmacists," and that its objects are to advance Pharmacy within the several States. It was thought that if we could have such a convention, that "in union there is strength," and that we could obtain much in the way of legislation and the advancement of Pharmacy which could not possibly be secured single-handed. This was one of the principal objects that brought me to this convention—to have your co-operation in the matter. We feel that you are ahead of us in the line of Pharmacy, and we feel that you can aid us in bringing ourselves up to your standard, and we may possibly be able to assist you in carrying your standard further forward and advance Pharmacy not only in your State, but in our own as well. If you co-operate with us we think we can accomplish much in this way. The work will be slow, and we do not expect to revolutionize the world in a moment. It will take steady and hard work to accomplish what we desire in this direction.

The question of interchange of certificates of the different States is one that can not be obtained until we have the same degree of requirements in the several States. That will probably take a good many years to bring about. I think, however, the time will come when we shall be able to accomplish this result much quicker through a convention of delegates from the different States than in any other way. I hope this Association will take this matter into consideration.

I will say for the Missouri Association that we have recently held a very successful meeting, although the amount of scientific



work done was rather limited for lack of time, yet there was a good deal of it done, and the discussions were very profitable and interesting.

REMARKS BY H. M. WHELPLEY.

Mr. Whelpley was then called for and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I would like to say in regard to the work of the Missouri Association, that undoubtedly all of you are aware that this Association is one that holds its meetings where there is a great deal of sport and entertainment. I had this brought forcibly to my mind to-day when a gentleman spoke to me who is so situated that he calls upon a great many of the State Associations, and said he often wanted to attend our meetings, because he understood it was one of the places where there was a good deal of fun and not much of the dry meeting work. I would state that the person was not a pharmacist or a member of any pharmaceutical Association, but that impression is one that Missouri pharmacists would like to have abroad. We know Missouri enjoys fun. This is shown at its meeting we think; but I would like to run over a few of the points considered at our last meeting and give you a bird's eye view of what was accomplished in that direction.

In the first place, the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was brought to the notice of the members and endorsed in a manner that will doubtless be the means of causing a great many delegates to attend the next meeting. We have in the State of Missouri something like sixty or more members of the A. P. A., which show the interest that has been taken in the National Association through the members in our State.

The metric system, which has been adopted in the pharmacopoeia was discussed in the Missouri meeting to the extent of nearly one-half of its proceedings. It was not discussed as you might think by having its merits as a suitable system brought up and weighed in the balance and questioned, but it was discussed in the way of explaining it to the members. There seemed to be very few who even doubted the value of the system to the Pharmacists, and the discussion carried on was more in the form of a lecture than anything else. There were several papers read, and there were interesting talks by different members upon the standards and their application in Pharmacy. These little talks were followed by a consideration of the National Formulary. If there is any State in the Union where the National Formulary has been brought to the

notice of Pharmacists, it is in Missouri. There are undoubtedly very few Pharmacists who have not had the National Formulary brought to their notice in the way of circulars from our committee. In many places—for instance, Kansas City—the local organization has not only indorsed it, but its members have bought copies of the National Formulary and distributed them among physicians.

There was an exhibit of National Formulary preparations at the Missouri meeting. Something like 200 samples were shown druggists of the State and visiting physicians. This gives you an idea of what was done in the way of National Formulary.

Another feature of our meetings which I think will come in time is practical Pharmacy, that is, the demonstration of what we can not learn by books, what we cannot learn from journals and papers. For instance, a paper was read on "Triturated Tablets." The paper was short, but the demonstration of showing *how* the tablets are made before the members took up considerable time and various questions were asked, criticism brought forward, and discussed by those who have had experience in using this form of preparations. One or two of the papers read well repaid one for his trip to the meeting. Some of the papers read were accompanied by specimens. Questions were brought up for practical value—like some of the difficulties encountered in making various Pharmacal and National Formulary preparations and other unofficial preparations. Samples were shown to the Pharmacists, and there was considerable discussion on them, but the discussion was cut short owing to the lateness of the hour.

Another point while I think of it: The meeting was well attended. Of the attendance, we had three-fourths of the members present at the greater part of the routine business, and more especially when the discussion on papers took place. The question on adulteration came up for discussion and was discussed in such a systematic way as to be sure to bring about good results. It is a plan that has just been started, and, from what has already been seen of it, it is a step in the right direction. The results of the investigations now being made on adulterations will have more effect on the quality of goods sold in our State. It will show druggists of the State how easy it is to make use of some Pharmacal tests and find out whether or not the preparations sold come up to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia. The U. S. Pharmacopœia has received considerable attention, and there is no doubt that the forthcoming Pharmacopœia will be better adapted to the needs of the Pharmacists of Missouri and elsewhere than the preceding one.

I have brought these few points to your notice to let you know that Missouri takes interest in Pharmaceutical matters as well as other Associations.

I may say, furthermore, that during the ten years we have been neighbors, that is the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association and the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, we have never had a delegate from the State of Illinois at our meeting. I believe you have had from one to half a dozen present with you each year during the last eight or nine years from our Association. I will leave this point for you to think over, *why* it is so? [Applause.]

Mr. Hallberg—I like very much the remarks made by the gentlemen from Missouri, and the suggestions offered by Prof. Haigh. With reference to the real purpose of the various State Associations, at least so far as they are represented by delegates, it should be more clearly set forth to my mind than has been heretofore. I have not heretofore seen the real purpose, nor the desirability of having a joint meeting of the State Associations, but as Professor Haigh has pointed out, we can unquestionably help each other as State Associations, more particularly with reference to legislation. This is all the more desirable from the fact that our Pharmacy laws are not at all uniform, and as upon that hinges the interchange of certificates, it naturally follows that it will be difficult, if we will ever be able, to have a complete interchange of certificates until we have more uniformity in our Pharmacy laws in the States. I can readily see where the interchange of opinion of delegates from various States can be productive of good results with reference to securing more uniformity in Pharmacy laws. We are, in some cases perhaps, better situated than Missouri with reference to legislation. I understand that of late, any medical man can register. That is the case, is it not, Mr. Haigh?

Mr. Haigh—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hallberg (continuing)—That is an unfortunate condition of affairs. If we can help them in the way of giving them our experience, it is the right thing to do, and they may, on the other hand, contribute to our information upon other points where we might be weak, as this Association is weak when it comes to the real work of Pharmacy. If the report made by Professor Whelpley is a true basis of the work done, and I have not the slightest doubt that it is, then it shows very creditably for the Missouri Association that they should have so much time to devote to the discussion of these questions. This Association has always been weak in that respect. Possibly, on the other hand, we are in far better

shape than they with reference to Pharmacy laws, and being in better shape I hope we will be able in the future to devote more attention to Pharmacy. If a convention of delegates from the different State Associations is to be held at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, next year at the time when the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association meets, I think it would be well to appoint delegates to represent us at the meeting of the Western Interstate Associated Pharmacists for the purpose as outlined by Mr. Haigh. I therefore move that ten delegates be appointed to attend and represent us at this meeting.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. T. N. Jamieson, Chicago—Mr. President: I understand that the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association is now in session at Appleton. I move, sir, that the Secretary of this Association be instructed to send greetings to the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association.

Motion seconded and carried.

There being no further business before the house, the Association, on motion, adjourned till Wednesday, 9 A. M.

## AUGUST 13—SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Association met at 9 A. M., and was called to order by President Schroeder.

The President—The first order of business this morning is the reading of the report of the Executive Committee.

Secretary Martin then read the report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

“CHICAGO, February 11, 1890.

“A postponed meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, February 11, 10 A. M.

“Secretary Martin read first call for meeting to take place on January 21, mentioned postponement on account of inability of attendance of sufficient number for a quorum, the consequent postponement by telegraph, and then read second call.

"Present—Messrs. H. Schroeder, Quincy; A. L. Moody, Lockport; Wm. Hart, Elgin; Wm. M. Benton, Peoria; Chas. A. Strathman, El Paso; Wm. J. Frisbee, Bushnell; Paul G. Schuh, Cairo; T. H. Patterson, D. R. Dyche, J. C. Borchardt and Hugo W. C. Martin, Chicago.

"On motion of Mr. Patterson, Mr. Schroeder was elected Chairman, and Mr. Martin, Secretary of the committee. A communication from Treasurer D. S. Dyson, enclosing a bond was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Patterson and Frisbee to report later on.

"A communication from Oscar Oldberg, Chairman of Committee on Adulteration, requested an appropriation of \$50 for defraying the expenses of said committee for material.

"Mr. Frisbee offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, By report of the Chairman of the Committee on Adulterations, a sum of money is necessary to procure specimens of drugs and other materials for examinations; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy be instructed to issue a voucher for fifty dollars, payable to the order of Oscar Oldberg, the Chairman of the Committee on Adulterations, which money, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended in procuring the needed specimens to carry on the work of said committee.

"W. J. FRISBEE."

"This resolution was adopted unanimously.

"Motion by Mr. Benton to take up the proceedings for final revision was carried.

"After making several changes, adjourned at 1 P. M., to meet again at 2 P. M.

"The committee re-convened at 2:15 P. M.

"Revision of proceedings continued.

"On motion of Mr. Benton, the President was empowered to appoint alternates to the U. S. P. Revision Convention in May. Carried.

"Motion by Mr. Strathman, that a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions regarding the special liquor tax imposed upon the retail pharmacist by the United States Government. Carried.

"Committee—Messrs. Strathman, Benton and Frisbee.

"After further revision of the balance of the proceedings and remarks by Messrs. Frisbee, Patterson, Schroeder and others, the Secretary was, on motion, empowered to still further revise same if need be for publication.

"Mr. Frisbee moved that the Executive Committee proceed to nominate twenty-five names to be voted on for members of the Board of Pharmacy. Carried.

"The following were then nominated:

C. H. Grube, Robinson.	Fritz Lueder, Peoria.
H. A. Brinkman, Warsaw.	G. W. Sohrbeck, Moline.
M. B. Travis, Saybrook.	W. Bodemann, Chicago.
F. A. Druehl, Chicago.	J. C. Borchardt, Chicago.
Otto Hottinger, Chicago.	W. Hart Elgin.
J. R. Porter, Rockford.	J. B. Moderwell, Geneseo.
R. C. Hattenhauer, Peru.	A. A. Culver, Mokence.
Geo. C. Lescher, Galesburg.	Frank Nadler, Rock Island.
F. C. Parker, Quincy.	R. N. Dodds, Springfield.
H. H. Green, Bloomington.	W. Bower, Olney.
A. P. Cunningham, Champaign.	W. D. W. Barnard.
Theo. C. Loehr, Carlinville.	I. N. Coffee, Cairo.
	Melle Williams, Taylorville.

"Mr. Frisbee moved that the Secretary communicate with these parties to ascertain their eligibility and disposition to serve, and the President and Secretary use their judgment to fill any vacancy. Carried unanimously.

"Moved by Mr. Patterson, and seconded, that the Secretary draw an order on the State Board of Pharmacy for all incidental expenses, stationery and postage, etc., incurred by the Secretary. Carried unanimously.

"Mr. Benton offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that the Secretary of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association be instructed to draw such vouchers on the Illinois Board of Pharmacy as to cover the necessary expense incurred by the members of the Executive Committee."

"Adopted.

"It was reported that the Local Secretary was in poor health, whereupon Mr. Patterson moved that the President be empowered to appoint another should it be necessary. Carried.

"Mr. Strathman, Chairman of the Committee on Liquor Tax, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association requests the 51st Congress to abolish the \$25 annual liquor license

tax, as relates to druggists. The majority party stands pledged by its platform to abolish all special license taxes; that such abolition is demanded by the people and by the condition of the National Treasury.'

"*Resolved*, That the co-operation of the Committee on Legislation of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association be requested for the abolition of this unjust, unnecessary and obnoxious tax.

"CHAS. A. STRATHMAN,

"W. J. FRISBEE,

"W. M. BENTON,

"Committee.'

"A motion that every one present exert himself to secure a large attendance at Kankakee was carried.

"On motion, adjourned, subject to call."

On motion the report was received.

Mr. A. E. Ebert—I think the report should go to the Committee on President's Address, as there are some references in it in regard to expenses incurred, so that the committee be able to throw some light on this subject. I therefore move that it be referred to the Committee on President's Address.

Motion seconded and carried.

The President—The next business in order is the finishing of the report of the Secretary, which was laid over yesterday.

Secretary Martin then read the balance of the report, and in concluding the same recommended the purchase of a seal for the Association.

Mr. Melle Williams—I move that the report of the Secretary be received and placed on file.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Ebert—Speaking in regard to a seal, there must have been one in years gone by, as it was attached to certificates. I would like to ask the Secretary if he has the charter of the Association.

Secretary Martin—I have no charter and am unable to find any trace of a seal, but I believe the charter is in the hands of the Treasurer.

Dr. Dyson—The Treasurer stated that he had received nothing but bonds and money; that he knew nothing about a seal.

A Member—Mr. Hogan said two years ago he could find no charter.

The President—I wrote Mr. Hogan in regard to our charter, and he said that the Association was incorporated, but did not tell me in whose possession the charter was, and if the charter cannot be found, the best way would be to obtain a duplicate from the Secretary of State.

Mr. C. H. Strathman, El Paso—When elected Treasurer, I received the funds and bonds from Mr. Sohrbeck, but no charter was turned over to me.

The President—The proper custodian of the charter is the Secretary, and I have no doubt if Mr. Hogan is heard on the subject he can give some explanation.

Mr. L. C. Hogan, Englewood—There is no doubt in my mind but that at one time we had a seal, but what has become of it I do not know. At one time when certificates were issued to members the seal was attached to each certificate.

The report of the Committee on Legislation was called for and passed temporarily.

Mr. Hallberg—We have with us this morning a delegate from the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. Leo Eliel, of South Bend. I move that he be extended the privileges of the floor.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Eliel, in rising to address the Association, said:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me in extending to me the privileges of the floor. I am not, however, in a mood to do much talking this morning. I did not come here for that purpose. I have come here to listen and to gather all the information I can with reference to your Pharmacy Law and other matters of interest of pharmacists. I prefer, therefore, to listen to others talking. I thank you for your kindness.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Prize Essays and Prize Fund, Mr. C. L. Feldkamp, Chicago, Chairman.

Mr. Hallberg stated that Mr. Feldkamp was not expected to arrive till 11 o'clock this evening.

The report of the Committee on Unofficial Formulæ, Mr. C. S. Hallberg, Chicago, Chairman, was called for, when Mr. Hallberg arose and said:



We have nothing to report at present; not until the revision of the Pharmacopœia gets further along can we determine as to the course to be pursued with reference to the next edition or revision of the National Formulary. In the meantime, however, I desire to remind the members that it is exceedingly desirable that they should, as far as opportunity affords, offer to the Association such results of their observation with formulæ, processes and so on, or suggestions as to the kind of preparations, that it would be desirable to have official formulas for. We would like to hear an expression of opinion from the gentlemen with reference to the desirability or otherwise of separating formulas for the compound preparations of the Pharmacopœia. In fact, at the present time, we do not know whether the compound preparations will be retained in the Pharmacopœia, or whether they will be incorporated into the National Formulary, or whether the National Formulary, as such, will be incorporated in the Pharmacopœia. But nevertheless, as was said before, it is desirable that we should have as much information on this subject in the *interim* as possible, so that when the time does come, say at the next annual meeting, we will have some suggestions and some work possibly, to help us along in the undertaking, and I hope the members will bear that in mind to report to the committee if it is continued, which I suppose it will be, any matter that comes to their mind bearing on the subject. We recognize the desirability of having formulas adopted for as many preparations as possible of the kind that physicians prescribe. I always look upon this question in the way that we, as Pharmacists, have no right to dictate or to scarcely even suggest what a physician shall prescribe. It is our business to suggest to the physician the form only, not the particular kind of remedy he desires to employ and take. If he desires to use a combination like Warburg's tincture, containing 40 ingredients, it is his business, not ours. If we can improve, however, a formula or the process for the preparation of that tincture, if we can offer it in a more suitable or convenient form, that is our business, but unless we go to the physician and show him these advantages, we are not true to the trusts reposed in us as pharmacists and dispensers. It is particularly with reference to these old preparations, these semi-proprietary as well as proprietary preparations, that the doctors have been prescribing for some years past, and probably will continue in the future to prescribe, that we should exert ourselves to call the attention of the physician to the fact that we, as Pharmacists, would like to exercise our art rather than simply act as the purveyors of ready-made goods. We might go so far as to suggest to the physician, when an opportunity is afforded us,

that by continually prescribing these ready-made preparations—proprietary articles I have reference to now—he is simply cutting his own throat, to use a forcible expression. The physician who is prescribing Fellow's syrup is simply giving a clew to the public as to what they should buy. They soon find out what they are buying, and they soon go and buy on their own responsibility, and just as soon as they do that a physician loses a certain part of his practice and profit which he should keep. So it works disastrously not only to the Pharmacist, but to the prescriber, and I think that every druggist should carefully, whenever opportunity affords, suggest to the physician the direction in which this thing is working. It is so easily demonstrable. I believe that nine-tenths of the physicians will at once recognize the truth of this when once presented, so that we will have no difficulty in having them accept such satisfactory substitutes for these preparations as we can produce.

Until, as I have before remarked, the work in the Pharmacopœia has progressed to a certain point, there will be nothing really definite to be done except in a general way to gather information as to the kind, character, etc., of the preparations that we should have designated by unofficial or official formulas. I hope all of the Association that have the opportunity will respond as briefly, or in as elaborate a manner as possible when the matter comes before the committee next year.

Mr. Haigh—I think the point discussed by Mr. Hallberg with reference to the physician prescribing these nostrums is one where the Pharmacist can help not only himself, but the physician if he will take advantage of it. For instance, I have talked with a good many men who are pushing the so-called proprietary articles, and they say they have got to a point now where the physician has been “worked” to such an extent with new articles that he soon forgets the other articles that are brought to his notice; that the physician must be used as a means to an end. That means the physician is to introduce to the patient a proprietary article, and as soon as the proprietary medicine man has gotten the physician to prescribe this article and has got it pretty well in use among physicians, the next step is to bring it to the notice of the laity. I was told this by a gentleman only two weeks ago. Take the history of any of these articles, notice how they stand to-day. He cited me lactopeptine. The course which the lactopeptine people have pursued is first in getting the physician to prescribe their article, then advertise it, so that any person can buy it knowing what its uses are. They get the physician to introduce this article to

see its effects on patients, then they advertise it among the laity. As this man said to me, "we don't care for the physician; we want to get the article introduced to the laity. As soon as we are fully established among the laity, we are independent of the physician." Now, I think if this were brought to the notice of the physician, and he convinced that he is not only hurting himself but the Pharmacist, it would prove a benefit to both.

The President called for the report of the Committee on Papers and Queries, Mr. A. G. Vogeler, Chicago, Chairman.

Mr. Hallberg stated that Mr. Vogeler would not arrive till 11 o'clock this evening, but that he had given him some papers, which, if it was desirable could be read now or at a subsequent session.

The reading of these papers was temporarily passed.

The report of the Committee on Trade Interests was then read by Mr. W. W. Marmon, of Bloomington, as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS.

*To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

"GENTLEMEN: Preceding committee having so thoroughly covered the general subject, it is with some reluctance that your Committee on Trade Interests undertakes a report. There are, however, a few items to which we would respectfully direct the attention of this Association.

"1. Generally speaking, the trade interests of to-day are affected more or less by the tendency toward centralization of capital. The larger manufacturing and commercial industries are controlled by State and national organizations, prepared to defend themselves against legitimate competition of smaller concerns. Stock companies are organized; these, in turn, are absorbed by mammoth trust companies, capitalized by millions of cheap capital on which a dividend must be declared at all hazards. This has a tendency to cripple, if not destroy the smaller and individual industries of the country. These in a measure control the crude materials and the labor, to a great extent, and supply the finished product at a price that renders successful competition impossible, and at the same time pays a dividend on watered stock many times the actual value of the investment.

"For instance, the Consolidated White Lead Company, recently formed, had an actual capital of about \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, but it is stocked to pay dividends on \$183,000,000. The High

Wines and Alcohol Trust, which has been struggling for years to close all the gaps by buying or otherwise controlling the products of unfriendly distilleries, has apparently succeeded, and the result is their products have, to a great extent, arbitrarily advanced ever since. The consolidated window-glass companies, since the organization, have advanced 25% to 30%, and with a protective duty of 105%, and they are not content, since they are appealing to Congress to increase it to 115%.

"These large corporations, based on watered stock, are not likely to prove a benefit to the general public, and will break down individual industries and increase the volume of unemployed labor. The evolution of commerce has called into being trade and labor unions, whose rules as to apprentice labor incline to debar American youth from pursuing the trade of their choice, thus forcing them to other pursuits neither fitted to their inclinations nor abilities. The professional and mercantile schools for teaching trades are under serious consideration, especially among glass-makers, which may tend to protect Americans against this arbitrary discrimination in favor of alien labor.

"Our beloved country can boast of the largest system of railroads, telegraph and express organizations in the world, on which we are obliged to pay schedule rates, arranged to yield a profit on uncounted millions of watered stock.

"Your committee does not believe that the State law, as enforced by the railroad commissioners, offers the relief to the trade on State shipments that was intended. Towns and cities not being competing points in railroad parlance, are discriminated against, and under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Law, adjoining States can land goods within our borders, hauling them five or six times the distance at a less rate than we could get to deliver the same class of goods. Starting within the boundary line of our own commonwealth, the trunk lines that traverse our State north and south maintain substantially the war freight rate established when the circulating medium was at 40% or 50% discount, and corn worth one dollar per bushel. The average rate has not been materially reduced under the influence of the railroad commissioners, but their silent sanction has permitted the roads to enforce an unfair discrimination against our own manufactures and distributors of merchandise within our own State boundaries. Under the interstate provisions Cleveland and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Wheeling can reach more territory in Illinois than Chicago can, rates considered, and a question in the minds of your committee is, why will manufacturers and shippers

throughout the State, and above all, why will Chicago permit this undue advantage to be taken of her industries? Is there not sufficient cause to warrant our concerted efforts to secure relief from the law-makers, or the railroad commissioners?

"Your committee would recommend the formation of local associations, both city and county, throughout the State. The pharmaceutical, social and mercantile advantage of harmonious organizations of this character cannot be overestimated.

"2. Your committee would urge the strict observance of the liquor law, everywhere. Carelessness in this regard will give rise to unfriendly local ordinances, and an undue prejudice against an otherwise honorable calling.

"3. Your committee would forcibly call the attention of this Association to the propriety of earlier hours for closing stores and closing entirely on Sundays, where the locations will admit of it; further, that when better compensation and shorter hours have been asked by clerks, and their requests be treated with proper courtesy and respect by members of this Association, and a fair adjustment made, all things considered.

"4. In the judgment of this committee, some provision should be made whereby the experience and necessities of the Association could be met from the Board fund without the interposition of senseless technicalities. Since we are the financial partners of the Board, it becomes our duty to scrutinize the expense account of the Board, in the light of the law itself. We wish to state that the only basis for our remarks is the report of the Secretary of the Board up to January 1, 1889.

"As a matter of interest to the trade, this committee would suggest that the Board of Pharmacy set forth clearly, as they understand it, the meaning of "temporary absence" in the law. Also the rules under which they grant the different grades of certificates, whether an assistant by examination shall be entitled to a registered Ph. certificate without further examination after he has had five years experience.

"5. Your committee would respectfully call attention to the practice of certain wholesale houses, selling drugs and medicines at retail.

"Your committee would respectfully call your attention to the discrimination of freight rates, on drugs and medicines as to bulk weight and risks, as they are out of proportion to similar goods in other lines as insurance rates. Examine and digest them.

"6. The internal revenue tax on alcohol is not only odious to the general public but an imposition to the manufacturers of this country.

"It was enacted as a war necessity for revenue only, and the people were assured that such would be abandoned, when no longer required. That time has long since arrived, for, if not total abolition tax on spirits that is taxed five times its original cost, then at least a reduction, to relieve the manufacturers. To supply them with free alcohol with legal restrictions is odious and of no benefit whatever to the average manufacturer or dealer, nor to the public.

"Special free spirits is impracticable in this country. Countries that are older than ours have found by experience that they cannot make a simple and practicable legal regulation on pure spirit, but only attempt it through the introduction of methylated spirit, which I scarcely think our manufacturers would adopt, nor would any benefit to dealer or consumer be derived. The technical and routine conditions are such for the protection of the government as to not warrant any manufacturer in assuming the risks.

"We should demand universal free alcohol, at fifty cents a gallon on the average, instead of two dollars per gallon. We should demand the repeal of the excise special license tax. That is odious, unjust, degrading and a gross discrimination as to taxation.

"The principal antagonists to the reduction or repeal of tax on spirits is the High-wine Trust, the sentimental cranks and not least the patriotic assumed statesman, whose magnanimity is co-extensive with his district, to bestow an office to all of his constituents, commonly called "the politician."

"(Paragraph 7, by recommendation of committee, eliminated from report—Secretary.)

"8. This organization is but a classified mercantile association, based on a legal standard of education to promote and defend our truly mercantile interests, be it within or without the fold.

"We should first and at all times jealously guard our mercantile interests; let the educational part of our profession follow the success we meet in life.

"Our Association should, in the future, see more to bringing forth practical more than theoretical questions. Let us make our meetings of practical business benefit to our members, and we shall have no trouble in bringing out large numbers at our conventions.

"In conclusion, we beg to state that we consider this report more a guide for your discussion than a treatise by itself, and we would earnestly request your body to give to the different points raised in our report due consideration.

"We should endeavor to have our Association run for Druggists and by Druggists, and to do that we must lift our meetings out of the theoretical into the practical realm.

"W. W. MARMON, Chairman.

"W. BODEMANN,

"R. C. FRERKSEN,

"Committee."

The President.—What shall be done with the report?

Mr. Hallberg.—I move that it be accepted. Motion seconded.

Mr. Hallberg—There is one thing in the report I desire to direct attention to, and that is the reference to the bill introduced in the last Congress to regulate the sale of food and drugs. This committee takes the view that has been taken by a majority of those representing the drug trade throughout the country—that the bill was iniquitous in its provisions, struck at vested rights, interfered with free trade among the citizens of the United States and absolutely declared against a condition of things that had been existing which it proposed to rectify. What was this condition? If there was anything in that Bill which the Bill aimed at, it was the patent medicine traffic. It has been misrepresented all along. It is a bare-faced mis-statement, not on the part of Mr. Marmon, but on part of somebody else whom he has quoted. It is a false statement that our pharmaceutical preparations had to be furnished with a tag carrying the affidavit or label of the Secretary of Agriculture. It simply provided for the manufacturers of preparations of this character, to be licensed by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture and pay a fee of \$10. It was not required that this license should be annually renewed; I believe that once gotten it was good for ever. This government is in an official capacity connected with chemistry; our best chemists have been associated with the agricultural department, and Henry Parsons, recently deceased, was connected with it. Let us take, for instance, the University of Illinois. What is it except an outgrowth of the Department of Agriculture? I believe to-day good, creditable chemical work is done there, and we can spring from worse sources than agriculture, even in Pharmacy. What I want to say is, that the circular read by Mr. Marmon from the Philadelphia Drug Exchange is simply gotten up by the patent medicine industry, and

the Philadelphia Drug Exchange is nothing else. I know whereof I speak. They saw that the patent medicine industry was in danger. They did not propose to reveal their great secrets; the wonderful formulas they had discovered by years of underground work that had been handed down to them by generation after generation, from the Indians and all over the world. These formulas are "too valuable" for these great men to yield up, but they would yield if it were not for the fact that every preparation made by them would have to be made in a certain way, and if it contained any ingredient which the community should know it contained, it was liable to be discovered, and it was for that reason they were opposed to the bill and no other. They said in that circular that it is actually proposed to interfere with an "honorable" business. If they consider that the patent medicine business is honorable, they may be entitled to that consideration. It has never been considered honorable by me, and never will be, and whatever individually any pharmacist may think of it, collectively as an Association, I hope that we will not consider the patent medicine business honorable, or in any way in accord with the interests of Pharmacy.

I move that the report read by Mr. Marmon be printed, and that the circular which has been "flashed" over this country as much as nearly four months ago be eliminated from it, as there is nothing in the circular creditable to the the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, and certainly not to this Association.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Ebert—Before that motion is put, I would say that we heard the report read, yet some of us were unable to follow it. The report contains a number of suggestions that ought to be brought up before this meeting, or, at least, if not at this meeting, at some subsequent one. I think it would be much better if a committee were appointed for the purpose of going over the report, picking out such recommendations of the Committee on Trade Interests as are seemingly advisable for us to discuss, let us go over them *seriatim*, and give the report the consideration that it deserves.

Mr. Hallberg—I will change my motion if it is thought desirable. For one, I would like to take up this report now and discuss it. We have got half an hour or more yet, and there is no better time than now.

The President—I would suggest to Mr. Hallberg that there is a good deal of unfinished business to transact, and I fear it would take up a good deal of time. I think it would be far better to refer it to a committee.



Mr. Hallberg—There are five subjects in the report that we are all interested in, and we would simply lose time by referring it to a committee. I am afraid the committee will not be able to report in time to have it discussed. I consider the report on Trade Interests as comprehensive and as important as any of the others, and written by as distinguished gentlemen as this has been it should receive as much attention as any other subject, and I think it would be by far the safest plan to at once discuss the points covered in that report now. However, I am with the majority when it comes to a question of what is right. If Mr. Ebert or the President desires to have it referred to a committee, if the subject will not suffer in consequence thereof, I am perfectly willing to withdraw my motion and accede to anything they desire.

Mr. Hallberg withdrew his motion. The amendment was put and carried.

The President appointed the following committee of three on Trade Interests: H. H. Green, Bloomington; A. A. Brown, Sterling, and Bodo Uhlendorf, Chicago.

The report of the Committee on Adulteration, Mr. Oscar Oldberg, Chicago, Chairman, was then read.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATION.

"We believe it to be a generally recognized rule that the Committees on Adulteration, appointed by the respective State Pharmaceutical Associations, are not expected to report instances of adulteration, substitution, or deviations from the accepted standards of quality or strength, which have been published in the pharmaceutical and chemical journals, and which are, therefore, already known to us all, and included annually in the reports and proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association. In other words, we believe that this committee is not expected to compile published facts but to report the unpublished facts which have come under the observation of its individual members, or the results of examinations made by themselves or by others expressly for this report.

"At the first meeting held by this committee it was revealed to the Chairman by one of the members, who has been Chairman of former Committee on Adulteration, that there were no funds at the disposal of this committee to defray the cost of materials for the work. At this meeting it was unanimously agreed that the present Committee on Adulterations should incur no expense for materials, unless the funds to defray that expense were furnished by the Association.

"It appears to be the fact that former committees have not only expended their time, labor and thought upon this work, but that the individual members have also paid considerable money out of their own means for such materials as were absolutely necessary to enable them to do any work, and that they did so without any expectation that the money so expended would be refunded to them, although it must have been a burdensome tax such as the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association could not have intended to impose upon any of its members.

"The present Committee on Adulterations contains one member who has thus contributed money as well as valuable time and labor, and the members of this committee have unanimously agreed to recommend to the Association, that, if it be deemed necessary or useful to continue to have a standing Committee on Adulterations, an appropriation of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars be made annually, to be used by said committee at its discretion, for the purchase of specimens, reagents, and other materials necessarily consumed. Even when all the materials are thus furnished by the Association, the members of the committee must contribute *gratis* the time, labor and expert knowledge and skill necessary to make such investigations as would produce really valuable results, and these services would certainly be worth more in dollars and cents than the materials so that the Association would hardly feel at liberty to call upon busy men to render such services more than once. In fact it does not seem to us possible to get any such work done regularly except by calling upon the directors of the laboratories of the respective Colleges of Pharmacy to serve on the committee, for they can assign much of the mechanical detail to advanced and careful students working under their immediate supervision. If the specimens to be purchased are furnished in good season a considerable amount of very valuable work might thus be accomplished for the colleges would no doubt cheerfully consent to furnish the apparatus and reagents as the work done can very readily be made available for purposes of valuable and effective instruction equivalent to other laboratory practice already included in the regular courses.

"The present committee unanimously agreed *not* to do any work involving any pecuniary expense to its members. One reason for this decision is that this practice ought to be discontinued at once so as not to set a wrong example to the next committee. But we also agreed to undertake and carry out a systematic series of examinations of Pharmaceutical products, provided funds were at our disposal.

"The Chairman was requested to communicate officially with the officers of the Association in regard to the matter, and it was agreed that application should be made for the very moderate sum of not exceeding fifty dollars, of which it was proposed to expend only so much as might be found necessary to the work which we would be able to accomplish. The Chairman accordingly called upon the Secretary of the Association and stated the case to him. The Secretary replied that the question would have to be decided by the Executive Committee. In due course of time the Executive Committee finally had a meeting at which the allowance asked for was approved. After considerable delay the Chairman of the Committee on Adulterations was informed that the allowance had been made, but that he must apply to the State Board of Pharmacy for the funds. He wrote to the President of the State Board, and after a time received the reply that the matter should be laid before the Treasurer. The Treasurer was next communicated with, and the reply promptly made that there was no funds in his hands available for this purpose. The correspondence and red tape had by this time brought us well up toward the close of the Association year. Meantime the members of the Committee on Adulterations, had, of course, abandoned all hope of being able to do any work, and agreed to look up any facts that may have come under their observation in the course of their daily pursuits which might have a bearing upon the subject, and to make certain general suggestions which the Association might consider with a view to their adoption for future guidance in reference to the Committee on Adulterations

"The title of this committee is not a very good one, for it does not include all that this committee is evidently intended to take cognizance of. Yet, inadequate as it is, the title is perhaps the only brief one which is suitable.

"*'Adulteration,'* in a strict sense means the wilfull addition of an adulterant to any substance. But wilfull adulteration is not really as common in the drug trade as many suppose, and actually *adulterated* drugs, medicines and chemicals are certainly less common than those that are deficient in quality or strength without being adulterated.

"Impurities arising from the use of proper and necessary materials and methods of manufacture; material deviations from the fixed or recognized standards of strength, whether above or below those standards; deficient quality resulting from improper preparation, exposure, etc.; all of these evils are properly considered as

claiming the attention of the Committee on Adulterations. Pure and simple substitution of one article for another is also one of the subjects which that committee is expected to take notice of.

"That all of these evils prevail to a greater or less extent is true; but fraudulent substitution and adulteration are not prevalent to any such extent as the sensation mongers succeed so well in making the public believe. It is the misfortune of the druggist that one proven or two alleged cases of such fraud are at once exaggerated into such proportions as to lead a great number of intelligent people to believe that they expose themselves to dangerous risks every time they have a prescription prepared. But this state of things, which we know to be so entirely unjust, and based upon ignorance, can not be remedied in any way. There will always be those who believe that fraudulent adulterated, impure, spoiled or otherwise improper medicines are as common as weeds in a garden. All that we Pharmacists can do is to demonstrate our earnest and honest desire to detect and expose the fraud, culpable carelessness, ignorance, and incompetence which lie behind the fraudulent, impure, unfit, or wrong medicines offered or dispensed.

"That this is being done is abundantly shown in the pages of the pharmaceutical journals. Yet, every association of pharmacists owes it to themselves and to their profession as well as to the public to contribute toward the exposure of these evils wherever they exist, that justice, integrity and skill may be vindicated.

"As the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association and its committees have no legal power or duty in the premises, it follows that no cognizance can be taken of any charges against individuals. All such matters are, by law of the State Board of Pharmacy and the courts. It is, therefore, evident that the only work of any material value which the Committee on Adulterations can do must be actual, original, expert work, the result of which must constitute its official report.

"One distinct line of investigation which the present committee proposed to pursue was the examination of samples of fluid extracts and tinctures procured from manufacturers, jobbers and retail druggists. It was not our intention to make accurate assays of these preparations, limiting the number to such only as *can* be so assayed, but to subject a much greater number of these classes of products to careful examination as to certain of their physical properties, only, such as color, odor, taste, specific weight, percentage of alcohol, and amount of solid matter obtained upon the evaporation of the solvent. Each of the members of the com-

mittee had so frequently met with commercial fluid extracts and tinctures that deviated so far from what they should be as to either or all of these properties that it seemed to us that this line of investigation would prove to be warranted, interesting, and fruitful. It is, of course, true that unless the percentage of alcohol and extract varied greatly from the normal it would never do to assume that the product could not have been made in accordance with the official directions; but it would certainly be true that products having entirely different color, odor, taste, alcoholic strength, and yield of extract from those characteristic of the preparation made from a good drug in accordance with the directions of the *Pharmacopœia* and with sufficient skill can not be proper products. In such cases accurate assays of alkaloidal contents are superfluous. No one would hesitate to say that a grass-green tincture of aconite, a dark-brown fluid extract of *physostigina*, a fluid extract of *hyoscyamus* yielding only 10% of extract, or a fluid extract of *podophyllum* containing less than 50% alcohol, must be unfit for use. Yet such things are common enough, and whether they be the result of cupidity, carelessness or incompetence, such gross evidences of deviation from the official standards show that there is a good deal of work to do.

"It is hoped that some future Committee on Adulterations will be furnished with the necessary means to pursue this line of investigation.

"One of the members of the committee, Mr. Kirchgasser, has contributed a valuable paper on the valuation of pepsin, which seems to the Chairman to be more appropriately presented as a separate contribution instead of being included in this report.

"Another member of the committee, who has already done valuable work for the Association in the same direction, has had occasion to examine a number of samples of nitrous ether manufactured by five of the most prominent firms in the United States. Four samples from one of these manufacturing firms varied from 50% to 53.8% in the amount of ethyl nitrite; two samples from another firm contained 70% and 73.2% respectively; two samples from a third firm contained 73.2% and 74.6%; and three samples from a fourth house from 84.9% to 87.9% of ethyl nitrite. Three samples of spirit of nitrous ether, labeled 'U. S. P.' from another maker varied greatly not only from each other but still more from the *Pharmacopœial* standard, one sample containing but 2.15%, another 4.17%, and the third 3.55% of ethyl nitrite. These specimens were in original packages as obtained from wholesale druggists, with the exception of the three samples of spirit of nitrous ether, one of which

(the strongest) was taken from a partially used bottle, the second from a freshly opened package, and the weakest from a bottle opened and partially used two years before the date of the assay.

"A very interesting statement is communicated to this committee by Prof. Stuart, which deserves further investigation. He has observed that copper is commonly present in commercial alcohol. He first noticed it accidentally while going over Traube's method of purifying alcohol with potassium carbonate, and has since tested samples of the best spirit obtained from twelve different distilleries, finding copper in each sample. He also found it in several samples of whisky obtained from different drug stores. The gravity of the nature of this impurity demands that the question be carefully investigated, and the examinations extended to certain classes of pharmaceutical preparations, particularly the solid extracts, in which copper has already been noticed, its presence in them being ascribed to the use of copper vessels in the process of evaporation. A small proportion of copper in the alcohol used may possibly leave a serious percentage of it in the finished extract.

"During the past two years the Chairman of this Committee has observed that the commercial acids continue to be deficient in strength, rarely coming up to the density claimed for them. Acetic acid labeled 'glacial' is still sold which contains a varying amount of absolute acetic acid, from 80% to 90%. A considerable number of specimens of acids, some of them marked 'C. P.,' were examined by Messrs. Harry Kohn and Frank J. Schimansky, post graduate students in the school with which the Chairman of this Committee is connected. While several of these samples (marked 'C. P.')

were of a fair degree of purity, and satisfactory for pharmaceutical purposes in that respect, they were as a rule below the strength claimed for them. Samples of ammonia water were examined with similar results.

"A handsome looking specimen of asafetida was examined by William Strehle, Ph. G., and found to contain 20% of fine white sand.

"Samples of powdered hydrastis were examined by Richa Engbertson, Ph. G., and found to be adulterated with starch.

"It is surprising how little attention is paid to the Pharmacopœia and its titles, definitions, and standards.

"The Pharmacopœia is to be found in only one out of every four or five drug stores—a fact which is evident from the num-

ber of copies sold. The dispensaries and Remington's Pharmacy are found in a good many stores where the Pharmacopœia is not seen; but the worst feature of it is that the dispensatory on hand is more frequently an old edition than a recent one, and it appears that preparations which have not been official for twenty or thirty years are still used instead of the very different preparations which have long since taken their place. Even the loose vernacular nomenclature of drugs leads to grave blunders which ought to be impossible and would never happen if the Pharmacopœia were respected and used as it ought to be by manufacturers, jobbers and retail druggists alike.

"Very many bad mistakes arising from ignorance of the Pharmacopœia have come under the observation of the Chairman of this Committee. Among the very recent experiences he has had are the following: An order was sent to a jobbing house for 'fluid extract of conium;' the fluid extract delivered on this order was not that of the Pharmacopœia but one made of conium herb, and it was insisted upon that no error had been made.

"Another jobbing house sent a package of powdered *apocynum cannabinum*, labeled 'Cannabis Indica' in response to our order for 'Powdered Indian Cannabis.' A few weeks ago a bottle of tincture was dispensed in a Chicago retail drug store, the bottle being labeled 'Tincture of Aconite,' which was the preparation called for, but containing tincture of aconite leaves instead of the 'tincture of aconite' of the Pharmacopœia.

"These 'mistakes' were not accidental, evidently. They were simply evidences of inexcusable ignorance of the Pharmacopœia. Although not instances of adulteration or substitution, such mistakes as these have precisely the same effect.

"Regretting our inability to present a report containing results and conclusions derived from systematic original investigations in accordance with a definite plan, which is the only kind of a report worth the making, we respectfully submit the foregoing.

"OSCAR OLDBERG,

"E. B. STUART,

"W. C. KIRCHGASSER,

"Committee."

The President—What shall be done with the report on Adulterations?

Mr. Forsyth—I move that it be received and the thanks of the Association tendered to the Committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President—I have here a communication from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association with the credentials of Mr. Thomas Lord, of Chicago, who is here and intends to leave on one of the early trains this evening. Mr. Lord will please come forward.

Mr. Lord came forward, was introduced by the President, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. THOMAS LORD.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

It is with much pleasure and great respect that I am permitted to appear before you with the congratulations, good wishes and good will of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. It is natural that we should feel an affinity and an interest in your work and efforts. Our lines are parallel. We are moving in the same direction. We desire to elevate the business of our craft. We desire to secure pure articles that they may be handled in such manner as required when human life is involved. We desire to bring up business practices and evils so that all that is offensive and wrong may be eliminated. I feel further that yours is a profession. I call it a profession, because it involves preparation, study, care, and patient research. It involves the best factors and elements that can be brought into play in a business man in your profession. It is different from all other businesses, in that you have human life to deal with and care for.

Some years ago at a druggists' convention we were startled by an unusual, complimentary remark made by one who had figured long in public life. He came before the convention, and it seemed not to be flattery or "taffy," but he said that he had never seen an equal number of business men in any department of business that equaled the apparent intelligence, respectability and worth of the convention before him. I think this remark will not only apply to this convention, but to pharmaceutical associations wherever you find them. It requires no little order of intellect to run a drug store or pharmacy. The close and patient application required for years to fit one for these duties and obligations is something that is not looked for in any other branch of business.

It is not my purpose to trespass upon your valuable time. I came here to bring you the congratulations of the National



Wholesale Druggists' Association with their very kind wishes and heartfelt thanks for the efforts you are making in elevating and bringing to a higher plane the work of your craft which is so identified with our own. Allow me, gentlemen, to congratulate you upon some things you have done. I remember when, not more than half a century ago, I was obliged, in common with retail druggists generally to work for two or three days on a batch of mercurial ointments or to powder all the opium that we used in our prescriptions and things of that kind. It had to be done by the pestal and mortar. Now, thanks to the drug millers, we are able to get this work done for us.

I wish I could congratulate you upon the measure of recompense, but the introduction of proprietary medicines, as they are called, seems to cut off, isolate and demoralize to a certain extent. However, this is no part of my purpose on the present occasion to go into a discussion of the relative merits and value of proprietary medicines.

Allow me again, in conclusion, to extend to you the congratulations, good wishes and good will of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. We are pleased with the reciprocal courtesies that have been extended back and forth, and I am authorized to invite you to send representatives to our next meeting, to be held in the city of Washington. I am not advised as to the time of the meeting, but it will be some two or three months from now. Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind and courteous attention. [Applause.]

RESPONSE BY MR. EBERT.

*Mr. Chairman, Mr. Lord, representing the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and Fellow Members:*

It pleases me to have heard the expressions of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in our welfare. I hope they will continue to do so. I certainly will say that the only possible way by which we can ward off the evils to which Mr. Lord has alluded to, is by a combined effort of the wholesale trade with that of the retail trade.

There are frequently little ruptures that occur between us, but it is frequently nothing more than a misunderstanding, and if we would bear with each other we could easily do away or overcome the difficulties that arise between us. The great mistake has been that when these difficulties arise we take it upon ourselves as a personal matter, and in that way mar the kind feeling

that ought to exist between us. As an illustration I will refer to something that happened recently, and which only goes to show that if we only show a little circumspection we can easily remedy some of the difficulties that arise between us. All but one wholesale drug house in Chicago adopted a rule that after 4 o'clock in the afternoon they would not receive any further addition to their orders by telephone. At the time I received the circular I was favorably impressed with it. A few days after that a customer came in about a quarter to 4 o'clock and asked me for a proprietary article which I found was out. I promised the customer that I would have it for him in the evening. I stepped to the telephone and asked to be connected with a certain wholesale house to whom I had given an order for goods that morning, and was told they were busy, but that I would be called up in a few minutes. When I got the connection and asked for the addition to my order, I was told, "It is too late; it is after 4 o'clock." I answered that I had been waiting some time, and that I had a right to make an addition, and asked to have the matter referred to the head of the house, and word came back that after 4 o'clock no additions would be made to orders. However, after making the proper explanation, and how unjust such a ruling was to the trade, it was modified so that any one on the telephone prior to 4 o'clock would be accommodated, even if they did not get the order in until after the time set. Thus our little difficulties that sometimes arise can be adjusted by insisting on your rights. We thank the Wholesale Drug Association for sending representations to our meetings, and if they will in the future, as they have in the past, look upon us as their friends and aid us whenever they can, they will not find us wanting in bestowing not alone our good wishes for their prosperity, but our trade. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. Hallberg, the privileges of the floor were extended to Messrs. Woodson and Meissener, delegates from the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association.

These gentlemen were called upon to make brief speeches, but respectfully declined.

Secretary Martin read a dispatch from the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association, extending greetings and good wishes to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Hallberg—Mr. A. G. Vogeler, Chairman of the Committee on Papers and Queries has arrived. It may be well to make some arrangements now with reference to the report of this committee, whether they shall proceed now to read the papers or wait until sometime this afternoon.

On motion, the reading of this report was postponed till the afternoon session.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee on President's Address: Messrs. C. S. Hallberg, of Chicago; G. H. Sohrbeck, of Moline; D. R. Dyche, of Chicago; W. K. Forsyth, of Chicago, and R. C. Hattenhauer, of Peru.

Secretary Martin here read several communications, which he should have read Tuesday afternoon, but had failed to arrive.

Mr. Hallberg moved that they be referred to the same committee to whom had been referred the report of the Committee on Trade Interests.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Martin then read a communication relative to the appointment of delegates to the convention of the Western Interstate Associated Pharmacists, when Mr. Ebert arose and said:

We can dispose of this matter in a very short time. I think delegates should be appointed to this meeting, and as many as can go should go to see what the result of the conference will be and report to this Association. Personally, I am opposed to any more Associations than we have at the present time. I think the multiplication of Associations diverts from the real parent and sister societies. The matter of coming together and forming an organization would be detrimental to other Associations already in existence. I have no objection to sending a delegation for the purpose of looking toward the exchange of certificates of registration by the Board of Pharmacy. Each of the State Associations could send their delegates with instructions how to act and they could doubtless come to some understanding, and after they get through with this business the convention should cease. I do not favor the continuance of such conventions, for the reason, that they will only prove detrimental to other Associations in existence. If ten of our members have to travel 400 or 500 miles to attend a convention of this kind—and we should send perhaps ten of our most prominent members—when our State Convention convenes we will not have their attendance at our meeting, which may be more important to us than these meetings. If, however, there arise questions of importance to us at times, like the repeal of the liquor law, or the exchange of certificates of registration, a convention should be called for that purpose, and when the convention gets through with these issues let them disperse, and whenever it becomes necessary, again call a conference together. This can readily be done.

Mr. Haigh—Mr. Ebert seems to misunderstand the reason or the meaning of the communication read by the Secretary. There is no new convention or association to be formed. The wording is specific, and says that this convention shall be known as the "Western Interstate Associated Pharmacists." It was worded this way to obviate the point Mr. Ebert raised. We do not desire to have a new Association. It is customary with all deliberative bodies, whenever points of interest are to be decided or considered, to hold a conference by sending delegates from different States. This is to serve simply in that way. We desire to have a delegation of perhaps ten appointed, because we thought out of that number there would surely be some members who would attend the meeting.

Now, there are points of interest to the Pharmacists of the different States which are well worth the consideration of such a convention, and we ask Illinois to consider this matter fully, and if she sees fit to send a delegation to this meeting many points of interest can be considered. At the present time Pharmacy does not stand on the plane that it should, and if we unite our forces we can get uniform legislation. As I stated yesterday, Illinois stands on a better plane than her sister States. We look to you to aid us in getting proper legislation for the other States. We believe that you can and will help us. We can get by combined effort a Pharmacy Law equal to, if not better than, Illinois, and legislation that will ultimately result in an interchange of certificates. This can not be done in a year, nor in two years, but so long as there is work where a conference committee from the different States can represent the views of each State and come together and consider the most feasible way to carry them out, just so long will there be a meaning to this committee. It does not interfere with the State Associations, but helps their interests. It will gain for us points in a much quicker way than we can possibly do single-handed.

Mr. Ebert—I have no objection to the appointment of such delegates, and would be glad to see a delegation from this Association go, provided there was some important issues to be brought up at the meeting by these delegates, but I am opposed to an organization which would perpetuate itself from year to year, taking away the best men we have in our State Association to make up these conferences. To illustrate this, I will give you a little experience we had in 1870. The teaching colleges of Pharmacy, some ten in number at that time, considered that it was a matter of vital importance for us to come together once a year and discuss matters

relating to the colleges. We came together and there we formed a conference of teaching colleges, and as a result we came together for ten years, taking away from the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association some of its best members to make up this conference when we really had no work to do. We came together, talked about one thing and another without any good results. I would like to ask the gentleman who is to defray the expenses of the ten delegates from the State Association to this meeting?

Mr. Hallberg—Themselves, of course.

Mr. Ebert—One trip a year to a meeting is about all a man can stand in this country if he is in the retail drug business.

Mr. Haigh—I am simply the mouthpiece of this meeting which takes place at Excelsior Springs. It is stated specifically that these meetings shall take place once every two years, and if they see fit these meetings can take or not at the time the different Associations meet. My object in coming here is to ask you to send delegates to this meeting, as we want your co-operation.

Mr. Whelpley—I am somewhat surprised to find a member of this Association so afraid that the meetings of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association will be transferred from this good old State to that of Missouri or any other State. We have seen no evidence in the past that the brains and driving power of this Association will be transferred; we have not even had a delegate or stray visitor from Illinois to Missouri. I would state briefly that this was a scheme to get some of your delegates to come down and see us. [Laughter.]

But seriously, gentlemen, there is no cause for argument upon the point that it will take away the best material of any Association, that is, take members from their home meeting. The idea is simply this: Those who come from one State to another as visitors or as delegates to that Association shall meet at some time between the sessions of the State Association to confer and talk about the points which have been mentioned. Now, here to-day we have with us delegates from Missouri, Indiana and Michigan. There are four States represented here. If these delegates would meet in conference between the sessions they might talk over points that would be of interest to all the Association; if they come with instructions from their respective Associations they could possibly accomplish something. We expect next year in Missouri to have delegates from Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas, and we hope from Illinois, and all we ask is that when we meet

there at a definite time they will confer with us and see what can be done in this way. The point I desire to make is simply to make use of the material that comes to the Association and not to oblige any organization to send ten or twenty delegates. The number of delegates was placed at ten in the hope, as has been stated, that possibly out of that number three or four would come, and in case any action was taken in the convention it would be voted upon by the States and not by the number of delegates in attendance. For instance, if you should send delegates instructed to favor an interchange of certificates, the State of Illinois would be represented by one vote, whether you had one delegate or ten or the entire Association in attendance, and I certainly feel as if we would, after mature consideration, raise no valid objection to trying the plan of this conference.

Mr. Hallberg—One of the reasons why I favor this conference is the fact that the Western Associations have a great deal more snap about them when it comes to questions effecting legislation and trade interests than the Eastern Associations. To be sure the section on legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association is supposed to do the work for us, but it has not done anything so far. Whether it will succeed in the near future is exceedingly problematical. The interests are too diversified. Massachusetts men have not the least conception about legislation in the way we look at it or from our standpoint. If we should collect the Western States and interstates, as proposed, we would get the the most active element in Pharmacy associated in a manner which, I believe, by the time the Fair is held in Chicago in 1893, would enable us to secure more uniformity in legislation, and would incidentally settle a great many other disputes with which we are in conflict at the present time. I can see no objection whatever to appointing these delegates.

Secretary Martin—I do not see any harm in the appointment of these delegates. However, the report should have included more States. The needs of the Pharmacists in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana and Michigan are just exactly the same to-day as those of the States of Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa or Kansas. In the conferences we have had with the members of these States we have found it to be so, and the clause should have included those States.

It was then moved that ten delegates be appointed to attend the Convention of the Western Interstate Associated Pharmacists.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Vogeler, Chairman of the Committee on Papers and Queries, stated that the committee had several interesting papers to be read, and he hoped that on re-convening this afternoon there would be a large attendance so that the papers would be thoroughly discussed.

On motion, the Association adjourned till 2 P. M.

## SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association re-assembled at 2 P. M., and was called to order by the President.

The President—The first thing in order will be a continuation of communications.

The Secretary read a joint address of the Minneapolis and Ramsey County Associations, and a communication which was sent to the wholesale druggists.

On motion, the communications were referred to the Committee on Trade Interests.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND QUERIES—MR. A. G. VOGELER, CHAIRMAN.

The committee reported having published the following list of queries, to which some half a dozen papers were received in reply.

#### LIST OF QUERIES.

"1. Does the synthetically prepared Phenol (Carbolic Acid) recently introduced respond to the official requirements? Does it present any advantages over the 'Acid' made by the old process?

"2. In the preparation of Benzoinated Lard, does the employment of Benzoic Acid yield as satisfactory a product as that made by digestion with the gum-resin, Benzoin?

"3. Does the Spirit of Nitrous Ether made by diluting with Alcohol the Concentrated Nitrous Ether of the market respond to the official requirements and furnish otherwise as satisfactory a preparation as that made by the Pharmacopœia process?

"4. Does the Chloroform now on the market made from Acetone respond to the official requirements as well as that made by the former process?

"5. Should Compound Preparations such as Paregoric, Compound Tincture of Cinchona, Compound Syrup of Squills, etc., be excluded from the U. S. P. 1890, and be transferred to the National Formulary, or should the National Formulary be incorporated or added as a Supplement to the U. S. P. 1890.

"6. Tinctures representing 50% of drug (weight in volume) have been made admissible in the U. S. P. 1890, by instruction of the Pharmacopœial Convention. What drugs are best adapted for this class of Tinctures from a pharmaceutical as well as medical standpoint and would an especial name for them be desirable?

"7. The official preparations of Licorice Root: Can they be improved? Give formulas for the Purified Extract and Fluid Extract.

"8. Would it be desirable to have an Apprenticeship System incorporated in the Pharmacy Law? Should it be based on preliminary education?

"9. What is the best course to pursue for a young man who desires to become a thoroughly qualified and practical Pharmacist?

"10. Give a resume of the kind of Preparations the average country practitioner mostly uses and is compelled to keep on hand when doing his own dispensing. What are the advantages or disadvantages to physicians doing their own dispensing or furnishing their own medicines?

"11. What is the best plan to pursue to obtain the good will of the physicians in order to do their dispensing, and to have the privilege of making preparations for them to take the place of the numerous proprietary article?

"12. It is claimed that a Concentrated Aqueous Solution of Chloral Hydrate extracts the active principles from Extract of Cannabis Indica. Wanted, some Definite Experiments.

"13. Admitted the desirability of Shorter Hours and Sunday Closing, to what extent would this be advisable and practicable, considering towns of various sizes. Could a certain number of pharmacists successfully attempt the reform in a district if not joined by all competitors?

"14. Wanted, Statistics of Actual Average Profits on Cigar and Soda Water Sales on Sunday compared with running expenses. As a rule, are the profits sufficient to warrant keeping open shop?

"15. Gelatin Capuls filled with Sodium Salicylate turn brown. Is the reaction due to Iron, and how does it get into the gelatin?



"16. Chloral Hydrate, Potassium Bromide and Water containing Alcohol, occasionally give rise to insoluble Chloral Alcoholate. What are the exact conditions under which the latter forms? Investigate the action of salts other than potassium bromide.

"17. Are the Alkaline Syrups of Yerba Santa desirable vehicles for Quinine Salts therapeutically considered?

"18. Is Quillaja sufficiently irritating to preclude its use in Carbonated Beverages?

"19. Tincture of Ferric Chloride and Solution of Potassium Arsenite are occasionally prescribed together. Is there any reaction, and if so, what is it and under what conditions does it occur?

"20. If the Dispensatories based on the coming Pharmacopœia are to be permitted to give Alternate Quantities in the Common System of Weights and Measures, should not then the same plan be adopted for the Pharmacopœia itself being edited in the same manner? Should the Publishers of Dispensatories be given the privilege as above indicated?

"21. Might not some of the Wines and Vinegars of the Pharmacopœia be advantageously dropped? What other preparation should be eliminated?

"22. Should not the former process for Syrup of Tolu be reintroduced into the Pharmacopœia in place of the one now official?

"A. G. VOGELER, Chairman,

"EUGENE ZIMMERMAN,

"J. F. SCHEIBLE,

"Committee."

Mr. A. A. Culver, of Momence, read a paper on "Fifty Per Cent. Tinctures."

On motion this paper was referred to the Executive Committee for publication, after being discussed.

Mr. Oscar Oldberg, Chicago—The subject of the paper is an exceedingly important one. We all know that numerous papers and reports with recommendations have been published from time to time ever since the class of preparations known as *fluid extracts* have been introduced. A great many of the most prominent pharmacists in the country have acknowledged the fact that fluid extracts of standard strength are difficult preparations to make, very concentrated, and as a consequence very difficult to prepare where the best facilities are not at hand, and they prefer that the manufacturers rather than the retail pharmacist make the fluid extracts.

which are being used. I believe that Mr. Sargent of Chicago was one of the first to recommend a reduction of the strength of these preparations. Mr. Diehl, of Louisville, and Dr. Squibb, as well as others, have discussed this subject and have expressed the view that fluid extracts are difficult to concentrate, consequently their strength should be reduced. Whenever any effort has been made toward introducing a new set of preparations of half the strength of fluid extracts, the proposition has been met with the same old story of conservatism, "we have these preparations now, we cannot change their strength, the doctors have introduced a new set of drugs of fifty per cent. strength, and new names are not welcome, and for that reason nothing has been done so far." At the last Pharmacopœial Convention the proposition was made to reduce the fluid extracts one-half and to give them new names, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Revision. No action has as yet been taken by the revision committee. But I have made a proposition which has not been submitted to the committee for a vote. It will be probably taken up or rejected at the next meeting. Until this question is settled permanently there can be no new tinctures, no new fluid extracts, introduced into the Pharmacopœia, except the new fifty per cent. tincture, or the fluid extract under some other name. There have been proposed in addition a great many other new drugs, such as tincture of strophanthus and others which will have a place in the Pharmacopœia. I have always proposed tinctures such as already approach tincture of aconite, forty per cent., tincture of veratrum viride, fifty per cent. Of course, this would have the effect of not multiplying the number of fluid extracts we have; we have some we might drop altogether as they are not used very much. We have perhaps also some tinctures that we might drop. However, that may be, if the proposition is adopted, it would have the effect of not further using extracts, but gradually a new class of preparations of fifty per cent. strength would come into use and would prevent the introduction of very weak solutions—ten, fifteen and twenty per cent. tinctures. Judging from the temper of members of the Committee on Revision, I am not so sure that the proposition will be adopted. Of course, I cannot tell at present. It is looked upon by a good many as a rather radical proposition. If this is radical, then certainly the reduction of strength of the entire class is still more radical. I fancy that such preparations as the fluid extract of orange peel and a number of others not of any pronounced therapeutic effect, many of them being used as flavoring ingredients and so on, it would make no difference if they were reduced in strength. A reduction in the strength of belladonna and other

narcotic drugs, I should be glad to see some time in the near future. I should like to see that class of liquid preparation in the Pharmacopœia, that class of fifty per cent. tinctures to take the place of both fluid extracts and tinctures of the same drug. There are some tinctures that cannot be made fifty per cent. When a beginning is made in some way, it is most likely that at some future day we shall be ready for a decided change.

Mr. Ebert—This is a matter that has always been of great interest to me. I must say that I am exceedingly pleased with the suggestions of Professor Oldberg. I have never been able to see just how we could possibly get over this difficulty; if the suggestion Professor Oldberg has made is adopted, I see how we can get over the difficulty readily. The naming of this class "Tinctures," and increasing the strength 50% and leaving the fluid extracts, is a happy solution of the whole difficulty. If this Association would express itself favorable, I think it would have a great weight with the Committee on Revision, and it would solve the difficulty in regard to the opposition that has been made by either reducing or increasing the strength of such preparations.

Mr. Vogeler—I would make a motion that it is the sense of this meeting, after hearing the discussion, that the delegates from the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association to the next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association be instructed to present this idea and to work for the adoption of this class of preparations—50% tinctures.

Motion seconded.

The President—I would ask the gentleman from Chicago if he is not a little premature in making such a motion. This is a big thing to tackle, and it is probably well that the Medical Associations should express themselves in regard to the matter first. It is too big a thing to take up just at the spur of the moment. However, the Association can do whatever it deems best.

Mr. Oldberg—I hardly understand the situation as yet. Of course, if we simply call a halt to any further fluid extracts; if we say: Do not let us have new tinctures unless they are 50 per cent., then we are not doing anything radical, and we should hardly be called upon to consult the medical profession in regard to it, because the drugs that will be introduced into the Pharmacopœia are entirely new. Their strength is not fixed, and we have several kinds of strength of strophanthus, and why not adopt fifty per cent. as well as any other strength? In this manner we would pave the way without making any radical changes in preparations

already officinal. This is my understanding of the matter. Of course, it would in the the beginning have the effect of obliging us (when these new 50% tinctures are proposed for adoption to take the place of fluid extracts and tinctures) to carry three times the number of preparations for a little while, but ultimately it would result only in one, yet, at the same time, it does not increase the class of preparations in the least. On the contrary it diminishes them, because instead of having both tincture and fluid extract, it is proposed whenever any new drug comes in to have only one kind of preparation, namely, 50% strength.

Mr. Ebert—Just a word or two more. When tincture of of aconite root and the tincture of aconite leaves were officinal, there frequently were mistakes, and when the tincture of aconite leaves was dropped from the list in the last revision of the Pharmacopœia this was the comment that was made: "There will be a great many more errors now." "Who will be able to decide when tincture of aconite is prescribed?" "If it be the tincture of the root or leaves?" I have on my shelves a pint bottle of tincture of aconite leaves since the revision of the Pharmacopœia of 1880, and have never had an occasion to use it or have I had a prescription for it, or had a call where I thought it was proper to use it. The proposition is not so difficult as it seems at first sight.

Mr. Vogeler—I will change my motion, in order to get some action in the matter to this effect: It is the sense of this Association that for all new preparations 50% tinctures be recommended in place of varying strengths; that it is desirable to create this class of 50% tinctures, as far as practicable, in place of fluid extracts and tinctures as at present.

Carried.

"The Microscope, Its Application in Pharmacy." By Mr. A. E. Hiss, of Chicago. Read by Dr. Whelpley, in the absence of the author.

The President—What shall be done with the paper just read?

Secretary Martin—I move that it be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Welpley—The reading of this paper brings to my mind something that I had intended to speak of when the Department of Agriculture of the United States was under consideration. That is some of the work the government is having done through this de-

partment in the way of examining food, spices and drugs, although it does not examine these as do the druggists, perhaps. The members of this Association, as well as druggists throughout the country, do not realize the valuable contributions that are issued from the Department of Agriculture. I call your attention to what is known as Bulletin No. 13 of the Department of Agriculture. There are five parts issued at the present time. It gives a more comprehensive and exhaustive selection of methods of examination of spices and other food stuff and condiments by means of the microscope than any book that is at present published. Unfortunately, we have a very limited supply of literature upon the microscope and its application in pharmacy. Any one who desires to obtain these documents can do so by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asking for Bulletin No. 13, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. If your name is placed upon the list, subsequent parts will be sent you.

Mr. Hallberg alluded to what is being by the government through this department for us as pharmacists and physicians. Some of us may have had the pleasure of visiting that department during the Pharmacopoeial Convention. It is a credit to the American citizen to see what is being done, and what the government can accomplish. I had that especially impressed upon my mind when Dr. Taylor, the Government Microscopist, who is in the Department of Agriculture, showed a number of what is being done in the way of testing various oils from the colors produced by acids, and he explained to us *how*, through the Government of the United States he is able to obtain oils and fats from all parts of the world. There is no question when he wants a sample of pure olive oil but that it is pure, because it is obtained directly through the government. We know as pharmacists the difficulty we have in obtaining a sample of pure olive oil.

I would like, even at this late hour, to fully second what Mr. Hallberg said with reference to the slurs cast upon the Department of Agriculture through the medium of the patent medicine men of this country in condemning the late Senate Bill which has been under consideration and the action taken by the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, composed of some of the keenest patent medicine men in America.

Mr. C. L. Feldkamp, of Chicago, contributed a paper entitled "Synthetic Carbolic Acid and Its Reactions."

Mr. T. H. Patterson, of Chicago, read a paper on "The Sale of Soda Water and Cigars on Sunday."

Mr. Oscar Oldberg, of Chicago, read a paper on "Pepsin," written by Mr. W. C. Kirschgasser, of Chicago, in the absence of the author.

On motion, the above papers were referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Mr. Hallberg read a brief paper entitled "Organization of the Pharmacy."

On motion, it was referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The report of the Committee on Reorganization was called for, when Mr. Vogeler arose and spoke as follows:

There are no papers in the hands of the committee, but if the Association is willing I should like to make a few remarks on a subject which may be of considerable interest. My enemies call me a crank, my friends call me a crank, and even my better half thinks I am a crank; but it is a fact nevertheless that the world does not move, and nothing can be turned, without cranks. It is the cranks that move the world. Now, by the grace of the President of this Association I have been placed on the Committee on Reorganization. That has put into my mind the question as to the present plan of organization of this Association. Quite a number or the members present know I am opposed in principle to our present plan, and I think the ideas which I propose to express here are opposed to the majority of those present. I only hope you will listen to what I have to say. I shall not attempt to defend my position, but shall simply give you my views. I have to take the next train and can not remain until to-morrow. There are some things which may seem harsh as I express them here, but every member will understand that I do it in the interest and welfare of pharmacy. I have no personal interest in the subject.

Mr. Vogeler then read a paper on "The Form of Organization of the Association."

On motion of Mr. H. H. Green, of Bloomington, the paper was referred to the Committee on Reorganization.

Mr. Hallberg—The report of the Committee on President's Address, and the report of the Committee on Trade Interests are ready. Which does the Chair desire to hear first?

The President—It is for the gentlemen who have the matter in charge to decide.

Mr. Green, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, reported as follows:

*To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

"GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed on the Report of the Committee on Trade Interests, would make the following recommendation and suggestions:

"1. Your committee would suggest that the Secretary of this Association be instructed to convey a copy of Sections 1 and 8 to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association for co-operation, and that the same be adopted by this Association.

"2. Your committee would recommend the adoption of Section 2.

"3. Your committee would invite free discussion of Sections 3, 4, and 5 by this Association.

"4. In the judgment of your committee Senate Bill No. 279, referred to in the report of the Committee on Trade Interest, has long since been defeated, and is therefore not of present interest to the trade, further than to illustrate the advantages and necessity of watchfulness in all matters of legislation that may effect the business or professional interests of the druggists of Illinois. Your committee would recommend that said Section 7 be omitted from the report.

"5. Your committee would recommend the adoption of Section 8 of said report.

"6. Your committee recommend that the communication from Philadelphia, under date of January 6, 1890, in reference to cutting on patents, be received and placed on file.

"Respectfully submitted,

"H. H. GREEN,

"BODO UHLENDORF,

"CHAS. R. STRATHMAN."

On motion, the report was received.

Mr. Forsyth—I move that the sections referred to as being desirable ones for discussion, be read *seriatim* and discussed as suggested by the committee.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Hallberg—I would like to have the President's Address taken up, and hope Mr. Forsyth will withdraw his motion.

Mr. Forsyth—I will withdraw my motion to facilitate business.

Mr. Hallberg—I move that the discussion of the report of the committee to whom was referred the report on Trade Interests, be deferred until to-morrow morning, and that the report on President's Address be now read.

Motion seconded and carried.

The report of the Committee on President's Address was then read as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

"GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed for the purpose of reporting on the recommendations contained in the President's Address, respectfully present the following for your consideration:

"The first five (5) sections of the Address refer to the organization of the Association. While there is no doubt ground for criticism of the present organization, it is believed that with some inferior modifications the Association as at present constituted will eventually, if not in the near future, work out a satisfactory status for Pharmacy in the State. Its basis is so broad that it of necessity must represent certain disadvantages until the system in all its details has been perfected. We therefore recommend that these sections be referred to the Committee on Reorganization for complete report of the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

"The recommendation that this Association appoint delegates to the State Medical Association to present the views of this Association with reference to the encroachment on the profession of Pharmacy by the numerous class of proprietary articles designed for medical prescribing is heartily concurred in. That a strong delegation be also appointed to represent this Association at the the American Medical Association, and that the delegates of this Association to the American Pharmaceutical Association be directed through it, to have the subject also presented to the section of Pharmacy and Materia Medica of the American Medical Association.



"That the Treasurer be instructed to procure suitable books for keeping the accounts of the Association, and that the same be the property of the Association, to be turned over to each succeeding Treasurer.

"With reference to the non-appearance of the report of the proceedings of the last annual meeting, it is to be regretted that by an unfortunate combination of circumstances, the Association should for the first time in its history meet, without the proceedings of the previous annual meeting having been published. The fault was partly with the poor arrangement afforded for securing a correct and reliable report. It is hoped that in the future greater care will be observed in the selection of the persons rendering the official report. Because of the incomplete and otherwise unsatisfactory report furnished, the copy was not ready for publication until the last of the year. At that time certain changes were made in the Board of Pharmacy which made it impossible to have the report published when it was ready for publication. According to the Pharmacy Law, from the Treasury of the Board the publication of this report should be defrayed as well as other necessary expenses of the Association. How the Board of Pharmacy under these circumstances, could refuse to pay for the publication of the report can scarcely be explained except upon the theory that the Board had no money—a consideration scarcely possible in view of its receipts. That no such failure shall occur in the future, it is hoped that the Board give a satisfactory explanation of its seeming indifference in this respect, and that the Board assure the Association that it will be placed in no such dilemma in the future.

"The expression made with reference to the death of one of the oldest members of the Association, Mr. George Buck, of Chicago, is commended, and it is suggested that his portrait be published with the report of this year's proceedings.

"The committee commend the Address of the President for handling the important questions presented, and only regret that no further time is afforded for a more complete discussion.

"Your committee would recommend that the sincere thanks of this Association be tendered to our esteemed President for his administration of our affairs during past year.

"C. S. HALLBERG, Chairman,

"GEO. H. SOHRBECK,

"WM. K. FORSYTH,

"D. R. DYCHE,

"R. C. HATTENHAUER,

"Committee."

It was moved that the report be received, and that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The report of the Committee on Apprenticeship was called for.

Mr. Forsyth, Chairman, stated that he was not personally acquainted with the gentleman who had promised a paper on that subject.

The President called for reports from delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association; no response, the delegates having reported last year; delegates to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; no response; delegates to the State Medical Association; a delegate to this Society stated that the committee were unable to attend the meeting; delegates to the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association; no response, delegates to the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association; no response; delegates to the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association. Regarding this Association, Mr. Hallberg said:

I can only say that Mr. Martin, Mr. Scherer and myself attended the meeting held in Detroit and were treated very nicely. They called upon us to speak about things in Illinois. The thing that was uppermost in their minds was the basis of our organization. They have been thinking over the matter considerable, and they wanted us to give an explanation as to how it worked and to what extent we thought it would be practicable. We did not give any rose-colored view of the matter; we told them we believed it was the proper form for a pharmaceutical organization, and that nevertheless there were certain difficulties at the present time, as well as in its initial stages, that we have to contend with, and that these will continue for the first few years, but that eventually it would redound to the benefit of the entire organization and to the advancement of the cause of pharmacy at large. They were inclined to take the same view of the matter. They expressed themselves to the effect that in the near future they might reorganize on the basis that we have. We had a very pleasant time; and in response to our suggestion they passed a resolution occurring in the idea that there was only one place for the World's Fair—Chicago.

I am exceedingly sorry that the report of last year's proceedings has not been published, in this connection, for the reason that the Michigan Association and several other State Associations were watching the efforts and progress that was being made in Illinois on the basis of our organization. When it comes to their notice

that we were not financially in shape to have our proceedings published, they will think that this plan of organization is not the thing after all. Let us never be placed in this predicament again.

The President—I believe Mr. Culver is in the house now, and he will please come forward and read his report on Deceased Members.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DECEASED MEMBERS.

Mr. A. A. Culver, of Momence, Chairman of the Committee on Deceased Members, made the following report:

*Mr. President and Members of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association:*

"GENTLEMEN: During the past year no less than twenty-three of our associates have passed away, as will be observed from the following list. Among these most conspicuous because of his long connection with pharmacy and this Association, was Mr. George Buck, of Chicago, of whom the following sketch is taken from *The Western Druggist*.

LIST OF DECEASED MEMBERS  
OF THE  
ILLINOIS  
*Pharmaceutical Association.*

AUGUST 1889-90.

1. George Buck, Chicago, Died Oct. 3, 1889.
2. A. Royce Camp, Chicago.
3. E. C. Engh, Chicago, Died Nov. 10.
4. A. L. Gifford, Chicago.
5. Dayton Painter, Chicago.
6. Edward Strail, Chicago.
7. M. J. Walter, Chicago.
8. M. F. Wissing, Chicago.
9. John Crowley, Chicago.
10. Charles H. White, Bloomington.
11. S. S. Greenwood, Pecatonica.
12. L. Ledbrook, Chatham.
13. Jesse Wrayler, St. Francisville.
14. James Oscar Hughes, Gibson City, April 29.
15. Harry Baumgartner, Chicago, April 29;  
drowned while boating at Ottawa.
16. Joseph Limacher, Joliet, March 29.
17. Dr. Gillam, Sadorus, June 29.
18. M. B. Lane, Hamilton; no date given of death.
19. Dr. A. A. Speck, Sheldon, March 21, 1890.
20. Edward Knoebel, Highland, Sept. 21, 1889.
21. R. W. Crothers, Delavan, January 10, 1890.
22. J. B. Kyle, Canton, March 15, 1890.
23. J. Eaton, Tennessee, April 3, 1890.

## GEORGE BUCK.

On the morning of October 3, George Buck, one of the oldest and best known pharmacists in the West, passed away, after a sudden turn for the worse in a long-continued illness. Mr. Buck was born in Rochester, England, in 1827, and after serving a regular apprenticeship attended the school of the Pharmaceutical Society at London, and was accredited a pharmaceutical chemist at Bloomsbury Square. Shortly afterward he left for America, arriving in New York in the summer of 1855, where he stayed only a short time before coming to Chicago. Here he engaged as prescription clerk with J. H. Reed & Co., 144 Lake street, then the leading retail druggists in Chicago, remaining in their employ until 1869, when, in partnership with Mr. James Rayner, also an employe of Reed & Co., he started a store at 89 Clark street. This store was the first modern dispensing pharmacy in Chicago, its bright show-windows and general attractiveness securing for the firm immediate notice. A few years afterward the branch store, corner of State and Madison, was started. Both stores were destroyed in the conflagration of 1871. They were re-established on nearly the same sites, Mr. Buck taking the corner store, and continuing in active charge of it until his death.

The travel at this corner is probably exceeded by no other on the continent. The store, though not more than fifteen feet square, doing an enormous business. Thus prominently located for a quarter of a century, Mr. Buck had an extensive circle of acquaintances, including about all the leading citizens of Chicago, who recognized in him a man of sterling character, and a thorough and conscientious pharmacist.

He was, moreover, a man of liberal education, and through his associations with leading men and extensive travels at home and abroad, had acquired not only the qualities that distinguished the so-called old school gentleman, but a fund of knowledge and information best appreciated by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. Buck, in connection with Mr. A. E. Ebert, in 1871, while President of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, went to Springfield and succeeded in getting a pharmacy bill through the house of the General Assembly, but owing to the opposition of ex-Mayor Jno. C. Haines, then a member of the Senate, who insisted upon the recognition of medical diplomas, the bill was not pushed. The next Assembly was to convene in Chicago, and a better opportunity would then be afforded to push the bill. The conflagration rendered this project impossible. The bill introduced was based

on the outline drafted by the American Pharmaceutical Association, and indorsed by a mass-meeting of Chicago druggists held at the College of Pharmacy. In this connection an episode, which defeated the passage of the bill, may be of interest. The son of the Senator referred to had just graduated at a medical college, and in conference with Messrs. Buck and Ebert, the Senator inquired if they contended that his son, now in possession of a diploma, would not be equally competent to dispense prescriptions and act as a pharmacist, as a common druggist? The negative answer has been justified by a quarter century of subsequent experience. The legislation was for that time abandoned, to be resumed successfully ten years later, when the Senator was "under the sod."

Mr. Buck was one of the charter members of the Chicago College of Pharmacy from its organization in 1859, one of its trustees, and always consented to occupy an official position, where his services would be of value. In 1872, as President, he received the donation of books, apparatus, chemicals, etc., collected by Professors Brady and Attfeld of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and tendered to the college on behalf of the pharmacists of Great Britain, France, Germany and other countries, "to be accepted and held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the druggists of Chicago and their successors forever."

Mr. Buck was a charter member of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, one of its first Vice-Presidents, and held in it many other positions of honor. He was the first President of the Board of Pharmacy, and having drawn the short term upon its first organization for six months, was reappointed for another term for five years. He served as President all this time. He was of the utmost value to the Board, at that time in an experimental period, and by his cautious exercise of power earned the title of the "balance wheel." When impaired health demanded his imperative declination of the appointment, the Illinois Board of Pharmacy lost a member whose "steady there" would have been of great value in sailing through its frequent troubled waters.

Mr. Buck was a foreign member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, having become a member, we believe, before the pharmacy law was enacted. He made frequent trips to Europe, chiefly on account of the health of his wife, and was a frequent visitor at Bloomsbury Square. He was a personal friend of the late Professor Brady; also Attfeld, Greenish and others, who on a visit there a few years since, tendered him a reception. Mr. Buck

was a great student of human nature, a lover of music and song, and ardent admirer of Dickens, and was possessed of a rich fund of humor.

In his demise the community in which he moved for a third of a century has lost one of its best and most useful citizens; pharmacy and the pharmaceutical profession one of its truest friends.

On motion the report was referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The President—I understand that the committee on Secretary's and Treasurer's report are now ready to make their report. If there is no objection this will be done.

There was no objection raised, and Mr. Travis read the report as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS.

*To The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

"Your Committee to whom was referred the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, respectfully offer the following:

"The conclusion arrived at by your Secretary for not issuing the proceeding of our last meeting, in the opinion of your Committee, is not tenable.

"First, Art. 6 of the By-Laws defines that the proceedings shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee. The custom heretofore has been that the Secretary get the report of the proceeding ready for publication, and receive bids for cost of printing the same, and submit them to the Executive Committee for their approval. As it was understood that the proceedings were to be printed with the report of the State Board of Pharmacy; we cannot understand why the Secretary did not comply with the request of the Board in furnishing the manuscript of the proceedings as requested, by the Secretary of said Board, in the month of December 1889. It seems to your Committee that if the Secretary had complied with this request at that time, the failure in issuing the proceeding would have been the fault of the Board of Pharmacy instead of that of the Secretary. He mis-construed the By-Laws and the former custom for publication, and awaited the meeting of the Executive Committee which did not take place until the middle of February, and at that time did not submit the proposition of meeting the expense of publication by the insertion of advertisement or otherwise.

"Your Committee do not understand that it was intended to use the money of the State Board of Pharmacy to defray the expenses of the Executive Committee in holding its meetings.

"We fully approve of the suggestion that the proceedings of last year and this meeting be published in conjunction with the report of the State Board of Pharmacy.

"According to the report of the Secretary we find the following five members of this Association to have received the highest number of votes for candidates for State Board of Pharmacy:

642 H. H. Green, Bloomington.

574 Wm. Bodemann, Chicago.

487 R. N. Doods, Springfield.

426 F. C. Parker, Quincy.

423 J. R. Porter, Sr., Rockford.

"We find Treasurer's account correct. The voucher showing the expenditures and with the reported bonds on hand leaving a balance on hand \$383.04.

"Respectfully,

"A. E. EBERT,

"MELLE WILLIAMS,

"M. B. TRAVIS,

"Committee."

On motion, the report was received.

Secretary Martin—I want to correct some mistakes made by the committee in that report. In the first place the Secretary received the report of last year's proceedings on October 14 from the ex-Secretary. Two months later when I sought to have the proceedings in shape, considering that the stenographer's report was not what it should have been, I sent a letter to the Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, asking him when he would be ready to print the report. The only answer I got at the time was, "Send on your report when you get it ready." This was some time in December. Not one word was said by the Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy about the printing of the proceedings. I have nothing to do with the other members of the Board. My relations are with the Secretary of the Board. I was dealing officially with him. In the meantime I was instructed by the President, brought it before the Executive Committee for inspection, and I acted on his orders. I do not think the committee looked quite as thoroughly



into this matter in making this report as they might have done. I do not think that the Secretary of this Association has shown any neglect in not having the proceedings of last year published. I want the committee to distinctly understand that if the Board of Pharmacy can not read the printed law they should pay for the printing of the proceedings.

Another error they refer to. I said "members receiving the highest number of votes," shall be elected. The law has been amended, and it now reads:

"Nominees for the State Board of Pharmacy shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the Association, twenty-five registered pharmacists of the State, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the Association, the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the Secretary to all registered pharmacists in the State, with the request that from such members five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the Secretary. From the members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the Association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the Association, as required by the State Pharmacy Act."

Mr. Ebert—I would like to say something on this matter of the publication of our proceedings. The Secretary of this Association by his own statement received that report from the stenographer in the month of October. Two or three days after receiving it I saw it. My attention was called to it by the Secretary on the ground that it was very imperfect. I read the report subsequently, after corrections had been made, and found it in good shape for publication. I had the honor at this time of being President of the State Board of Pharmacy, and knowing that the report of the State Board of Pharmacy was to be published on the first of January, I was very anxious that the report of the proceedings of this Association should be in the hands of the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy so as to be printed with the report of the State Board. I asked Mr. Martin to forward it at once, and he said, "Yes, I will do it." During the month of November Mr. Charles W. Day, Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, called on me, and I said to him, "Have you received the report of the proceedings of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association for publication?" He replied, "No; I have not received or heard anything about it." Mr. Day called upon the Secretary, Mr. Martin, who told him he would send the report in a few days. If the Secretary had furnished the re-

port to the State Board of Pharmacy it would have been printed. The State Board of Pharmacy is not to blame in this matter.

The Secretary—I stated that I had a decision January 1, 1890, to the effect that the proceedings could not be published by the Board of Pharmacy.

The President—In the month of November the Secretary called a meeting of the Executive Committee. He said the report was not revised. There was no meeting. Early in December another call was issued for a meeting of the Executive Committee, but the report was not ready, and the President of the Board of Pharmacy said that as soon as the report was ready they would publish it. If the Executive Committee could have held a meeting in December the report would have been ready for publication.

Mr. Patterson—I make a motion that the discussion of this matter be deferred indefinitely.

Mr. Day—I would like to say just one word here. In the first place, I understand that both the President of the Association and the Secretary have declared that they were invited by the President of the State Board of Pharmacy (Mr. Ebert) to send the substance of the report and it would be printed. The Secretary then says that the Secretary of the Board told him to send on his report whenever it was ready for publication. Now, it seems to me that this thing ought to be plain. It seems to me that through the proceedings of this Association there is little effort to hitch the Board upon the matter of a report. I say to you that the Board of Pharmacy is just as anxious, perhaps more so, to get on friendly concessions with you. The Board is not arbitrary as it is now constituted; there is a reorganization of it every year. We can not answer here to-day for the Board of Pharmacy that will exist next year. We don't want it; it is this year's Board. I answer the gentlemen by saying that the Secretary and President were invited to send the report, and they acknowledge that it has not yet been sent.

Mr. Forsyth—It has been currently rumored at this meeting that the Board of Pharmacy has received official information from the Attorney General that the law which authorizes or instructs that the proceedings of the Association be printed, is unconstitutional. I would like to ask the members of the Board if this is true. If so, it would settle this matter.

Mr. Jamieson—This Association has no control over the funds of the Board of Pharmacy. The law gives them no such right,

consequently you may as well ask the State Treasurer to give you \$500 or \$1,000, you can not draw it. If Mr. Hallberg will read the law he will see what provision is made; a resolution of this kind could not be introduced by the Board. It is simply out of the question, and if the gentlemen were better acquainted with the law it would save all this wrangling. I object on the ground that this discussion is out of order.

Secretary Martin—I would suggest then that the Board of Pharmacy make its report at once.

Mr. Hallberg—I move that the Board of Pharmacy be respectfully requested to make its report to this convention.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Frank Fleury then read the report of the State Board of Pharmacy, as follows:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1889, MADE BY C. W. DAY, SECRETARY, JUNE 23, 1890.

RECEIPTS, 1889.

Balance on hand.....	\$294 21
3,433 Registered Pharmacists' renewals, at \$2.....	6,866 00
297 Assistant Pharmacists, original, at \$1.....	297 00
41       "       "       by examination, at \$5.....	205 00
64 Registered Pharmacists, original, at \$2.....	128 00
8       "       "       formerly R. A. P., at \$2.....	16 00
7 Delinquents of 1888, at \$1.50.....	10 50
177 Licentiates in Pharmacy, at \$5.....	885 00
Penalty.....	22 50
Total.....	\$8,724 21

EXPENDITURES, 1889.

Penalties account.....	\$160 16
Expense, members of the Board.....	2,249 66
Expense, proper.....	2,039 62
*Salaries.....	3,950 00
	<u>8,399 44</u>
Balance on hand .....	\$324 77

Secretary Martin—I would like to ask if that is all the Board has to report.

Mr. Fleury—That is all for 1889.

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\*This item does not include salary of the Secretary of the last quarter.

Mr. Forsyth—I would like to ask if the gentleman has any supplemental report.

Mr. Fleury—I do not understand that the requirements of the Association are such as to call for a report from the Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy for 1890 until the year has ended. I could not render a report of only my receipts and expenditures for this year so far, and if it is the pleasure and wish that that shall be done, I will render it. I can not render a statement, and it is not the proper time for a statement from this Board. My report embraced everything for the fiscal year, 1889.

The President—Will the gentleman please state if there are any other communications to be presented to the Association.

Mr. Fleury—Not anything more than was embraced in the annual report. It has not been the custom of the Association to demand anything further than the annual report of the Board, and I cannot surmise of any communication that you want from the Board. If you can say what it is, I would be glad to give you any information I can.

Mr. Forsyth—I would like to say a word or two. A few minutes ago I asked through the Chair whether or not the Board of Pharmacy had received an opinion from the Attorney General in relation to the unconstitutionality of a certain law, and if that question is answered it will throw some light on the subject. Of course, we can not demand from the gentlemen on the Board of Pharmacy that they shall answer this question specifically, but I think it would be decidedly courteous on their part to recognize the Association who have recommended them to the positions they hold on the Board to answer this simple question. It would settle the matter and cut off unnecessary discussion.

Mr. Patterson—I am unable to get at the gist of this discussion. What is it about?

Mr. Forsyth—There is an idea in the minds of a great many members of the Association that we will have a repetition of the occurrence of last year in reference to the publication of our proceedings, and we do not want to be in that predicament this year.

Mr. Patterson—I did not know that that was the object of Mr. Forsyth's question—to find out whether the Board will print the proceedings this year, and whether they have the authority to do so. Impressions have gone out that the Attorney General, whom they consult on legal matters, has furnished an opinion that they could not print the proceedings. Now, it seems to me the Board

ought to understand that if that is the object of the question, they should inform us whether we can have the proceedings printed the coming year.

Mr. Jamieson—On behalf of the members of the Board, I desire to say that we will publish the proceedings of last year and those of the present year; that is, the Board of Pharmacy will foot the bill if they do not draw a cent for themselves from the State. That is as fair a thing as we can do. Whatever we may have after the Board has done its necessary work for which it was created, this Association shall have every penny of it for any purpose whatever, but we can not divert the funds which we levy upon you for a specific to another purpose not contemplated in the act.

Mr. Hattenhauer—If there is no special business before the Association, I move that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to designate the time and place of the next annual meeting.

The motion was seconded and carried.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the Association adjourned till 9 A. M. Thursday.

#### THURSDAY. AUG. 14—THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Association met at 9:30 A. M., and was called to order by President Schroeder.

The President—I will appoint on the Committee on Time and Place of Next Annual Meeting, Messrs. Hattenhauer, Sohrbeck, Cunningham.

The next thing in order was the appointment of delegates to the Western Interstate Associated Pharmacists, and the following were appointed: Messrs. W. W. Marmon, Theo. C. Loehr, C. S. Hallberg, L. C. Hogan, Thomas Knoble, of East St. Louis, J. J. Schubert, D. S. Dyson, D. R. Ewing, Henry Smith, and H. W. C. Martin.

The President stated that the report of the Committee on Treasurer's and Secretary's Reports was in order, but it was passed temporarily on account of the members of the committee being absent.

Under the head of "Unfinished Business" came up the report of the committee to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, and the several recommendations were adopted section by section, and then as a whole.

Secretary Martin presented a bill of expenses.

Mr. Ebert moved that the supplemental report of expense be received and placed into the hands of the same Committee on Secretary's Report, and that it be paid, a voucher to be drawn on the Treasurer therefor.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Ebert moved that a committee be appointed to take the matter of getting a copy of the act of incorporation from the Secretary of State, and that if no seal could be found, to secure one in time for the next meeting.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Fleury offered an amendment that it be a committee of one, and that to be the President for 1891.

Motion seconded and carried.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of Treasurer's and Secretary's Reports was then resumed.

It was moved that the report be received.

Motion seconded and carried.

Secretary Martin—I move that the report be taken up section by section.

Motion seconded and carried.

The report was then read section by section. After Section 1 was read and adopted, Secretary Martin arose and said: I want to state to the members that I explained yesterday the reason why that report was not furnished to the Board of Pharmacy, and I believe you are ready to vote on the question in justice to the Secretary.

Mr. Jamieson—I move that the explanation of the Secretary be accepted by this Association in lieu of this section of the report. I do this for the reason that there was evidently a misunderstanding all along the line in relation to this matter, and we had to have it out as we did yesterday. It is perfectly proper that we drop the whole matter where we left it last night instead of opening it up again. I offer, as an amendment, that the explanation as given yesterday by the Secretary and by the members of the Board of Pharmacy be accepted in lieu of that report.

Amendment seconded.

Mr. Patterson—I object to the motion made by Mr. Jamieson if he intends to substitute discussion had yesterday afternoon in lieu of the entire report of the committee as read yesterday.

Mr. Ebert—I want to say we are getting into deeper water. The report has to be published; it has been received and you may approve it or reject it.

There seems to be some misunderstanding among the members. Will Mr. Jamieson please state his motion again?

Mr. Jamieson—My motion was that this Association accept the explanation made by the Secretary which calls for that section or portion of the report. It is simply a question. The report of the committee comes in, because it has been received. We want the Association to accept the explanation as made by the Secretary as being satisfactory.

Mr. Oldberg—I rise to a point of information. Does it provide for further publication of the proceedings?

Mr. Jamieson—That matter has been settled.

The question was put and carried.

#### *Recommendation 2.*

It was moved and seconded that it is not understood that the expenses of the Executive Committee are to be paid by the State Board of Pharmacy.

Carried.

#### *Recommendation 3.*

After the reading of this recommendation, the President said: I will state for the information of the gentlemen of the committee that I do not think it would be legal. The report of the Board of Pharmacy is provided for by law as to how it shall be published, and this Association has no right to say what shall be incorporated with said report. You can not inject a report of this convention into said report.

Mr. Ebert—We recommend the Board to do it. It does not compel them to do it.

Mr. Fleury—The report of the proceedings of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association can not be published as a part of the Board of Pharmacy report.

Mr. Jamieson—It can be published in conjunction with it.

Mr. Fleury—Yes; but it can not be published as a part of the Board of Pharmacy.

Mr. Ebert—I want to say that the Pharmacy Law distinctly states that the proceedings shall be published by the Board of Pharmacy.

The President—I would like to ask what object the gentleman has in view in using that particular phraseology. I don't think you gain anything by it.

Mr. Forsyth—It makes no difference what the Association recommends, or what this committee recommends, that won't influence the Board in any way. We can recommend that they vote the Association one thousand dollars if we want to, but that would not necessarily compel them to do it. Let us adopt the suggestion or recommendations of the committee. I move the adoption of the report of the committee as read.

Motion seconded and carried.

Secretary Martin then read the next section relative to tabulation of the votes for members of the Board of Pharmacy.

Mr. Hallberg stated that the names had to be voted for at this meeting, and it was necessary to know whether five or thirteen names should be voted on.

Mr. Forsyth moved the adoption of the report. He said it simply stated what was an absolute fact, that five names have been mentioned as having received the highest number of votes; it did not recommend anything. When members have been voted for, then the names receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominees.

Motion seconded and report adopted.

The report of the Executive Committee was called for, when Mr. Hallberg arose and said: Yesterday afternoon the papers were handed me as Chairman of the Committee on President's Address, the report of the meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Chicago on February 12, and the report of the Committee on Pharmacy Records. I desire to say in behalf of the committee that we have done all the work expected of us. We have not had time to go over these papers. If the committee were appointed when it should have been, at the first session, and the papers turned over to us at that time so as to be able to look them over Tuesday night, we could possibly have looked into the matter. Under the circumstances we had not the time to devote to



these reports. I hope hereafter these Committees will be appointed at once, and not wait until it is too late to give them proper consideration.

The President—I would state for the information of the gentleman from Chicago that the committee was appointed yesterday morning.

Mr. Hallberg—These papers were handed to us late yesterday afternoon.

□ The President—What shall be done with the reports?

Mr. Jamieson—I move that the Secretary appoint a committee of three to bring in a report on the recommendations contained in the reports.

Mr. Hallberg—These are simply reports, and there is nothing special in them. One is the report of the Executive Committee in Chicago, which does not contain anything that is to be specially referred to the Association at this time.

Mr. Jamieson—I withdraw my motion.

The President—The business before the house is the approval of the report of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Hallberg—I move that the reports be referred to a committee to be appointed and the papers to be handed to them.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Patterson—I move, as an amendment, that the reports of the committees that have been presented be referred to the Executive Committee for publication without the report of that committee.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Forsyth—I hope Mr. Patterson will reconsider his motion. This is the report of the Executive Committee now, and still he moves that it be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Jamieson—I will renew my motion that a committee of three be appointed now to report at any time during the session on the recommendations of these papers.

Secretary Martin seconded the motion, and said that twenty hours was long enough for a committee to report.

The amendment of Mr. Patterson was put and lost. Mr. Jamieson's motion was carried.

The President—I will appoint Messrs. Green, Williams, and Oldberg, a committee to report on the report of the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Time and Place of next meeting made its report, recommending Kankakee, and the third Tuesday in August, 1891.

On motion, the report was received.

Mr. Hallberg—I desire to amend the report with reference to the expense part of it, "expense to be borne by the Association." I do not think we can be in a position to bear the expenses. I desire to have that changed so as to read, "that the expenses be borne by the members of the Association."

Mr. Ebert—I desire to amend the report to this effect, that instead of being Kankakee, it be Riverview, Kankakee County. If you make it Riverview, the druggists of Kankakee will not be called upon to do anything in the way of entertainments.

Mr. Hattenhauer—It was understood that we are to bear the expense of the meeting, and that the meeting should be held at Riverview, if weather was favorable; if not, a suitable hall would be provided, and the expense not to be borne by Kankakee druggists, but by the members of the Association.

Mr. Jamieson—I would ask the committee to accept the suggestions offered by Mr. Hattenhauer and others in relation to that portion of the report that the expense be prorated by the members and not by the Kankakee druggists.

Mr. Hallberg—About three years ago I intended to go to the meeting of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association. I looked up the matter and found it was to be held at Pertle Springs. I could not find even in the office of the Missouri Pacific and other railway offices in Chicago any information of the location of Pertle Springs. A great many of our members seeing the announcement that our meeting will be held at Hotel Riverview, would get no information from the address, so there is little to be gained by it, whether you call it Riverview, Kankakee, or Kankakee County. I think it would be better to make it Riverview Hotel, Kankakee, if Mr. Ebert will accept that.

Mr. Ebert then withdrew his amendment.

On motion, the report was adopted as amended by Mr. Hallberg.

Mr. Green—The special committee is ready to report. The Committee on the Report of Executive Committee and the Committee

on Board of Pharmacy Records, beg leave to report that they contain simply information, but do not require action by the Association.

Mr. Jamieson—There is a recommendation in the Board of Pharmacy Records report, that this Association be requested to ask of the colleges in Chicago, room for the Board of Pharmacy to hold examinations.

Mr. Ebert—That is not necessary. If the Board of Pharmacy wish to secure any hall connected with the colleges, it is only necessary to make the request.

On motion, the report was adopted.

It was moved and seconded that a Committee of Arrangements be appointed for the next annual meeting.

Mr. Patterson—It seems to me that in appointing a committee of this kind it would be very desirable to have the majority of it near by, and I would suggest that instead of asking the President when elected to appoint this committee, that Mr. Smith, of Kankakee, be appointed Chairman of that Committee, and that he be authorized to select his colleagues and assistants on the committee.

Mr. Jamieson—I don't believe in placing this matter in the hands of gentlemen from Kankakee, for the reason that it places the moral responsibility for finance upon them. I would like to see the Southern end of the State represented on that committee, and I now move that we proceed to select this Committee of Arrangements for the coming year.

Motion seconded and carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed as members of the Committee of Arrangements for 1891:

F. L. Shinkle, Martinsville.

C. S. Hallberg, Chicago.

J. J. Schubert, Kankakee.

H. W. C. Martin, Chicago.

H. H. Green, Bloomington.

Mr. Hallberg offered the following resolution relative to the International Pharmaceutical Congress:

"WHEREAS, The International Pharmaceutical Congress, to meet this year at Milan, Italy, has never met in America; and,

"WHEREAS, Its next meeting will be in the year 1893, therefore, be it

*"Resolved, That the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association invite the International Pharmaceutical Congress to meet in Chicago in 1893; that the celebration of the discovery of America may also be associated by an exposition of pharmacy in its most comprehensive sense along with other Congresses to assemble here on this occasion."*

Adopted, amid cheers.

Mr. Patterson—I have a resolution to offer. It is a well-known fact that the patrons of druggists throughout the country look to them for advice on all manner of questions and subjects. In the paper which I presented yesterday I was in hopes that some action would be taken on it favoring something in the line of thought that I presented. Therefore, I offer the following:

*"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that efforts should be made by the druggists of Illinois to secure for themselves a greater measure of freedom from toil on Sunday by organized efforts to limit the hours during which they keep open shop, and to limit the Sunday sales to necessary medicines as far as practicable."*

Adopted.

It was moved that a delegation of five members be appointed by the in-coming President to represent the Association at the next meeting of the American Medical Association.

Motion seconded and carried.

A Member—I move that we proceed to select three candidates to be submitted to the Governor, in accordance with the By-Laws of the Association.

Motion seconded and carried.

Secretary Martin—I make a motion that the thirteen out of the twenty-five receiving the highest number of votes be declared the nominees.

Mr. Jamieson—That is not in accordance with the By-Laws. We shall select from the thirteen. We must present three, not thirteen.

Mr. Oldberg—It seems to me we can shorten discussion and save a good deal of time by recognizing the fact that the vote as it has been taken by the registered pharmacists of the State can be acted upon, that the three receiving the highest number of votes be declared the nominees. I make a motion to this effect.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Hallberg moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the Association.

Motion seconded and carried.

Secretary Martin then cast the ballot of the Association for Mr. H. H. Green, of Bloomington, Mr. William Bodemann, of Chicago, and Mr. R. N. Dodds, of Springfield, as having received the highest number of votes for members of the Board of Pharmacy.

The President declared the result.

Mr. Ebert—I give notice now, that Article VIII shall be amended by reinstating the wording as it was formerly, as follows: "From such members, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the Secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the Association *may* (the original *was shall*), at its annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the Association, as required by the State Pharmacy Act."

Mr. Leo Eliel, of South Bend, Ind., was called for, introduced, and spoke as follows:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

I hardly expected that you would call on me for a speech. I do not wish to take up any of your valuable time for transacting your business, but yesterday I did not wish to encroach upon it. There are a few things I intended to say yesterday afternoon pertaining to trade interests, and especially in regard to the committee being appointed to the next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. As you know, the Association is now divided into sections, on Trade Interests, Scientific Interests, Education, and so on. The section on Trade Interests was formerly known as the National Retail Drug Association, that is, this Association was merged into the American Pharmaceutical Association. It is the intention of the Association to centralize as far as possible. Whatever our local grievances may be as regards success, we all know that in the matters pertaining to the science of pharmacy we can hardly be successful if the question with reference to dollars and cents is not looked at. It is for that reason, I think, that the section on Trade Interests will assume a very prominent position in the future in the American Pharmaceutical Association.

At the last meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, I was appointed as Chairman of the Delegation from the

American Pharmaceutical Association with especial reference to Trade Interests. I had some grievances to bring before this Association from that Association, also other Associations, such as the National Proprietary Association, etc. I represented nobody in particular, but the various State Associations did not seem to understand the position of this Association in that respect. I want to see a good delegation from this Association, especially instructed regarding Trade Interests, to the American Pharmaceutical Association. The National Proprietary Association told me when I presented my grievances to them regarding the sale of proprietary articles to cutters, that if I could come to them with authorized statements such as I had made, they would not sell to cutters. They said: "We will listen to you, and we have no doubt your demands will be complied with." What I ask of this Association is that they shall express themselves in language that cannot be mistaken, to the effect that proprietary goods shall be sold only to the legitimate trade and through legitimate channels. Gentlemen, I thank you for your courtesy and kind attention.

The President—I hope the Association will take the matter into consideration at some future time.

Mr. Jamieson—I move that a committee, as suggested by Mr. Eliel, be appointed by this Association and instructed along the line as indicated.

The President—I would say to Mr. Jamieson that delegates are appointed to the American Pharmaceutical Association every year by this Association, not particularly, however, as regards the section on Trade Interests. If the Association desires to carry out the suggestions of Mr. Eliel, it can take some action in the matter. Personally, I would like to see a special committee appointed by the incoming President, with instructions with reference especially to the section on Trade Interests to the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting.

It was moved and seconded that a special committee be appointed by the incoming President with especial reference to the section on Trade Interests of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Carried.

Mr. Ebert—I move that a committee of three be appointed by the incoming President, known as the "Committee on Order of Business," whose work shall be to look after the order of business of the Association when in session. As it now stands, the President and Secretary are overburdened with their duties. If this

committee is appointed it would not interfere with the duties of either the Presiding Officer or the Secretary, but aid them in their work.

Motion seconded by Mr. Hallberg and carried.

Mr. Hallberg—I move that we now proceed to the election of officers.

Motion seconded and carried.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Hallberg nominated Mr. Culver, in the following words: "In consideration of the fact that for the first time we have met in the Northeastern part of the State, and we are about to close what has been a very successful meeting; and in consideration of the fact that we have a charter member of this Association with us, located in this neighborhood, to whom the success of this meeting has been in no small degree due, I desire to place in nomination for the Presidency of this Association Mr. A. A. Culver, of Momenca.

Mr. Patterson—I second the nomination, and move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the Association for Mr. Culver as President for the coming year.

The Secretary then cast the ballot of the Association for Mr. Culver as President, and he was declared duly elected.

The other officers placed in nomination, are as follows:

First Vice-President—D. S. Dyson, of Bloomington.

Second Vice-President—Andrew Scherer, of Chicago.

Third Vice-President—Thomas Knoeble, of East St. Louis.

Secretary—C. S. Hallberg, of Chicago.

Treasurer—A. L. Moody, of Lockport.

#### APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

After considerable discussion, the appointment of the Executive Committee, on motion, was left to the President.

#### INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

It was moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to escort the newly-elected officers to the platform.

Motion seconded and carried.

The President appointed on this committee Mr. H. H. Green, Mr. Oscar Oldberg, and Mr. Theo. C. Loehr.

The newly-elected officers were introduced, and made neat, timely speeches thanking the Association for the honor it had conferred upon them.

#### RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. Forsyth—I desire to offer a resolution that you will all concur in, viz.:

*“Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Association be tendered to the druggists of Kankakee, and incidentally to yourselves as well, for the able manner in which the arrangements for the present meeting have been carried out, and to the management of the Hotel Riverview for the excellent accommodations we have received there.”*

Adopted.

Mr. Jamieson—I move that the thanks of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association be tendered to the retiring officers for the success of this meeting.

Motion seconded and carried unanimously.

The President—I believe there are several members here who think that the matter of approving bills of this Association has all been settled. I am of the opinion that it has not been, and it would be well for the Association to look into the matter and get the views of some of the members of the Board of Pharmacy who are present as to what is necessary to meet the requirements of the law in auditing bills presented by this Association.

Mr. Jamieson—I move that all bills pertaining to this meeting and also such bills as may be necessary to issue the proceedings of the last and this meeting, be audited by the proper officers of the Executive Committee and transmitted to the Board of Pharmacy for payment with the request that they be paid.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Hallberg—I would like to make a suggestion. It might be desirable, in case there was not enough money in the Board treas-



ury to defray the expenses, to request the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy when he issues his notices to state that such members as desire may contribute fifty cents for the purpose of the Association. Possibly the Executive Committee might, a little farther along, if they think it necessary, request this of the Secretary of the Board. I only throw this out as a suggestion; I do not know that it would be necessary to make a motion.

Upon motion of Mr. Ebert the Association adjourned to meet at the Hotel Riverview, Kankakee, the third Tuesday in August, 1891.



## LIST OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

*Eleventh Annual Meeting, Kankakee, 1890.*

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The following is the list of members in attendance at the meeting, according to the register, although all did not register:

A. L. Moody, Lockport.	F. C. Ewing, Springfield.
Chas. C. Rood, Lincoln.	W. P. Boyd, Arcola.
R. C. Hattenhauer, Peru.	Chas. E. Barnum, Onarga.
Chas. J. Rohe, Crete.	F. C. Atwell, Collinsville.
W. F. Dessau, Chicago.	E. G. Gerding, Collinsville.
Andrew Scherer, Chicago.	H. G. Grosse, Collinsville.
Wm. Bodemann, Chicago.	G. H. Turner, Sheldon.
A. Oberman, Chicago.	Thos. D. Parker, Chicago.
Louis Elsworth, Chicago.	J. P. Garner, DeKalb.
Chas. E. Matthew, Chicago.	S. N. Jacobson, Chicago.
Thos. Knoebel, East St. Louis.	Albert Meyer, Blue Island.
A. T. Fleischer, Chicago.	Chas. L. Feldkamp, Chicago.
Theo. C. Loehr, Carlinville.	Sam. R. Felton, Catlin.
W. L. Haigh, St. Louis.	J. S. Frantz, Danville.
Rich C. Frerksen, Chicago.	Geo. Cox, Chicago.
G. H. Sohrbeck, Moline.	W. Bradley, Evanston.
M. B. Travis, Saybrook.	E. W. Orth, Chicago.
Melle Williams, Taylorville.	A. M. Hartung, Rochelle.
W. T. Thackaray, Chicago.	S. E. Bishop, Chicago.
A. J. Walker, Chicago.	J. M. Eaton, Chicago.
T. Irving Kiser, Chicago.	Geo. V. Wenner, Princeton.
D. S. Horton, Dixon.	E. R. Wolfner, Chicago.
F. A. Prickett, Carbondale.	Joseph T. Delfosse, Chicago.
W. J. Blythe, Centralia.	Fred Rometsch, Chicago.
B. R. Ewing, Minier.	Louis F. Gmelich, Chicago.
C. S. Hallberg, Chicago.	H. G. Dinet, Chicago.
Geo. F. Starr, Chicago.	Emil A. Zahn, Chicago.
Frank E. Kespler, Hinkley.	John Keyes, Joliet.
John Furlong, Chicago.	M. J. Owen, Westfield.

Lewis C. Staudt, Aurora.	Oscar Oldberg, Chicago.
Chas. W. Day, Springfield.	W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell.
C. H. Plautz, Chicago.	F. W. Meissner, Jr., LaPorte, Ind.
A. A. Brown, Sterling.	W. F. Woodson, Michigan City, I.
D. S. Dyson, Bloomington.	John F. G. Helmer, Paxton.
F. S. Fries, Kankakee.	H. Shroeder, Quincy.
Lewis F. May, Chicago.	J. H. Allen, Marseilles.
C. S. D. Weles, Ashley.	J. J. Schubert, Kankakee.
G. D. Searle, Chicago.	Matthew Warner, Lemont.
A. P. Cunningham, Champaign.	Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.
L. C. Hogan, Chicago.	W. G. Morris, Chicago.
T. N. Jamieson, Chicago.	E. S. Cook, Momence.
A. E. Ebert, Chicago.	A. A. Culver, Momence.
Frank Fleury, Springfield.	W. W. Marmon, Bloomington.
Bodo Uhlendorf, Chicago.	O. C. Kurrasch, Kankakee.
Theo. Schmid, Chicago.	Miss Teresa Hickey, Chicago.
F. O. Christensen, Chicago.	Leo Eliel, South Bend.
J. J. Leahey, Lemont.	J. E. Smith, Kankakee.
H. H. Green, Bloomington.	W. L. Hoover, Kankakee.
Henry Smith, Decatur.	Add L. Bair, Chicago.
H. W. C. Martin, Chicago.	Wm. K. Forsyth, Chicago.
F. L. Shinkle, Martinsville.	H. Jarmuth, Chicago.

## DELEGATES.

*To Section on Trade Interests American Pharmaceutical Association—New Orleans, April 27-30, 1891.*

HENRY SMITH, Decatur.

GEORGE C. LESCHER, Galesburg.

PAUL G. SCHUH, Cairo.

*To Section of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, American Medical Association—Washington, D. C., May 4-8, 1891.*

T. H. PATTERSON, M. D., Chicago.

D. S. DYSON, M. D., Bloomington.

OSCAR OLDBERG, Phar. D., Chicago.

F. C. BOURSCHIEDT, M. D., Peoria.

C. S. HALLBERG, Ph. G., Chicago.

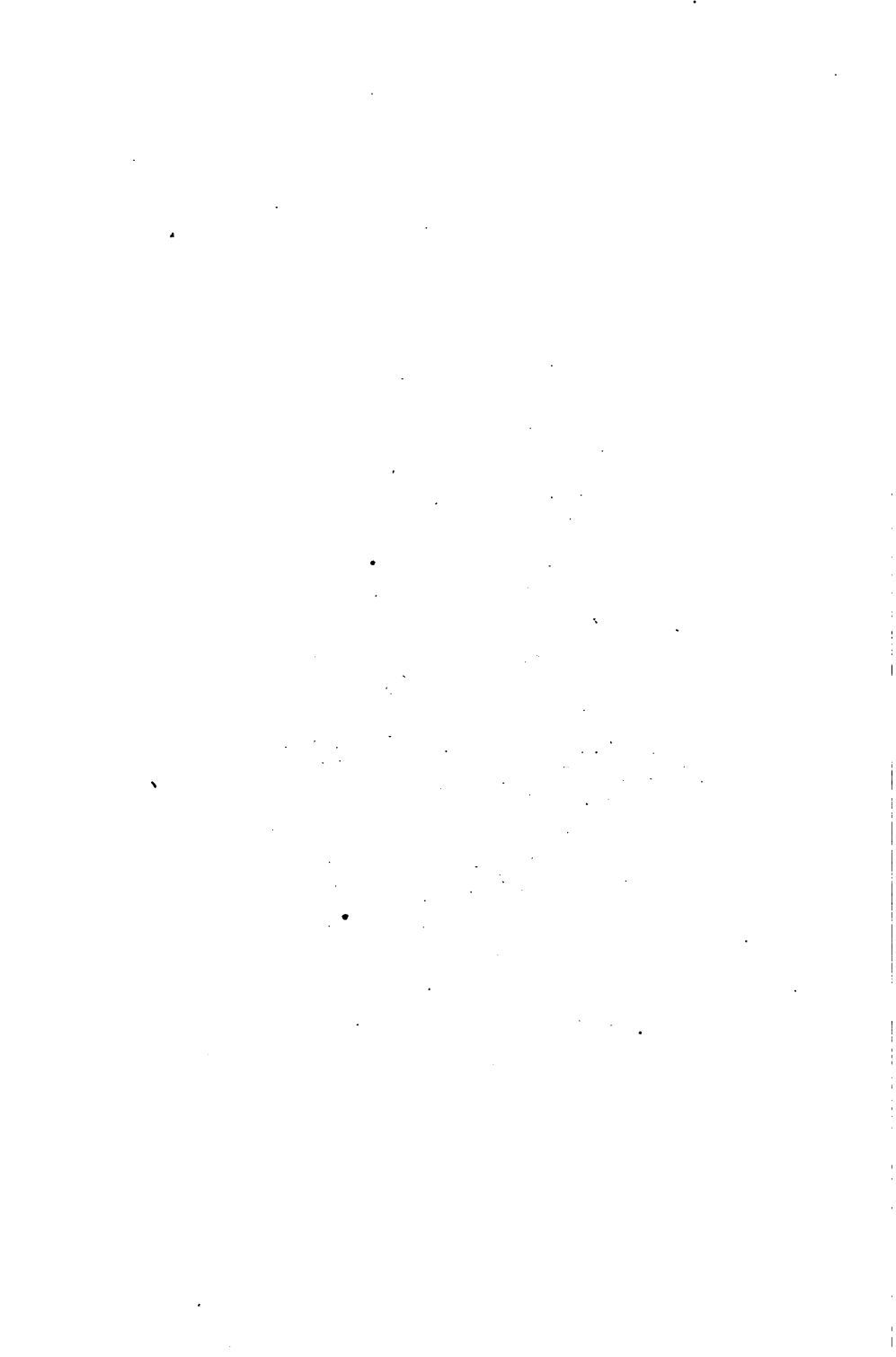




**GEORGE BUCK,**

**LATE PRESIDENT ILLINOIS BOARD OF PHARMACY.**

**(Born in Rochester, England, 1827; Died in Chicago, October 3, 1899.)**



# PAPERS.

## FIFTY PER CENT. TINCTURES.

BY A. A. CULVER, MOMENCE, ILL.

In answer to Query No. 6. "Tinctures representing 50 per cent. of drug, weight in volume, have been made admissible in the U.S.P., 1890, by instruction of the Pharmacopœial Convention. What drugs are best adapted for this class of tinctures from a pharmacal as well as medical standpoint, and would a special name for them be desirable?"

I will not confine myself to the text, not for the lack of time, but principally from lack of ability to do the subject justice.

To say what drugs are best adapted for this class of preparations from a pharmaceutical as well as medical standpoint requires considerable time and experiment, and should be left to a committee of experts to determine. However, in a general sort of a way, more for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Association for discussion than from any feeling that I can impart any information on the subject, I wish to say a few words. First, I consider the question a very important one, and worthy the consideration of every pharmacist in the country; and now that 50% tinctures have been made admissible in the coming U. S. P., let us push them to the front just as soon as possible after finding out what we want to include in this line; induce our medical friends to try them and, if found satisfactory, urge them to give the new-comer the preference over the tinctures and fluid extracts; with this end always in view of making them the means of eventually displacing nearly all the fluid extracts and poly per cent. tinctures now in use.

The height of absurdity is reached when we are compelled to keep on our shelves both the old preparations, one a duplicate of the other, except in strength, and for no other reason than to perpetuate an old-fashioned custom. Even in this age of progress, a big step in the right direction will have been taken when we have knocked an eye out of the old chestnuts and adopted the new-comer, the 50% tincture.



The demand for more concentrated fluid preparations commenced, we will say, in 1850, when fluid extracts were adopted by the U. S. P.; and while the manufacturing pharmacist has taken advantage of this demand by catering to it with his fluid extracts, specific tinctures and what not, our associations, which are expected to agitate all questions of material benefit to us, have simply sucked their thumbs and looked wise and allowed the old tinctures to remain, when, in fact, hardly one in five is dispensed today, or has been called for for years. With this line of 50% tinctures the pharmacist would, in a sense, be enabled to compete with the large manufacturer as, while it may require more care, it certainly calls for no more skill to prepare a 50% tincture than it does to prepare a 10%, 15% or 25%. But with the 100% fluid extract few of us have the proper facilities for preparing them, consequently fully nine-tenths are furnished by the large manufacturers.

Now, to come to the real subject, the drugs best adapted to this class of tinctures, we will take, first the narcotics, belladonna stramonium, conium, hyoscyamus, etc. Nearly the whole list, I believe, can be utilized. Second: the sedatives and nervous stimulants, aconite, digitalis, nux vomica, veratrum, Indian cannabis, etc. What objection to these? Third: tonics and stimulants, serpentaria, cinchona, calumba, etc.; a majority of these also can be made 50%. When we reach the resinous drugs, however, and drugs from which a number of the old household tinctures, such opium, opium camphorated, etc., are made, a halt must be called, otherwise I believe nearly the whole U. S. P. list of the fluid extracts could be duplicated. If a general movement all along the line could be made on this question, after the proper authorities have decided as to what shall be included in the list, the small number not adapted to the new per cent. could be left in the old class of tinctures, while the 50% preparations could be named "fluid extracts, 50%," the name being simple and appropriate; and after the death of its older competitors the term fluid extract simply could be adopted, leaving off the designation, 50%.

To the physician these tinctures would be very desirable without a doubt, as the definite relation they bear to the crude drug enables him to calculate the dose readily; the minimum, almost, of alcohol is reached, and also, judging from what I have heard prominent physicians say on the subject, they would feel more confidence in this line of concentrated tinctures than in our fluid extracts which "are not always what they seem."

## SYNTHETIC PHENOL.

BY CHAS. L. FELDKAMP, PH. G., CHICAGO, ILL.

In answer to Query No. 1: "Does the synthetically prepared phenol (carbolic acid) recently introduced respond to the official requirements? Does it present any advantages over the 'acid' made by the old process?"

Two specimens of synthetic acid were examined.

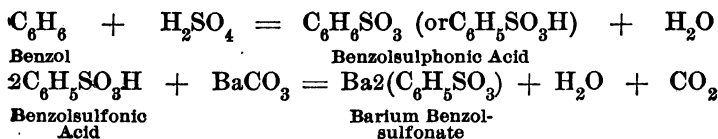
Specimen No. 1. Hard, perfectly colorless, crystalline mass. Owing to its slowness to deliquesce it was apparently quite free from water, melting point  $42^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , distilled at  $180^{\circ}\text{C}.$  without residue, soluble in 12 parts of water.

Specimen No. 2. More prone to deliquescence, therefore apparently quite free from water. Fused at  $36^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , distilled at  $176^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , also without residue.

Two specimens of natural or coal tar acid were examined, one fusing at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , distilling at  $181^{\circ}\text{C}.$  The other fusing at  $36^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , distilling at  $181^{\circ}\text{C}.$

All four specimens responded to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia in all other respects.

The writer also examined a specimen of phenol, which he had occasion to prepare some time ago by synthesis, by the following familiar process: A mixture of one part of benzol and two parts of sulphuric acid is heated to the boiling point on a sand bath, and kept at this temperature under a reversed condenser for twenty-five hours. The resulting compound, benzoisulphonic acid (with some undissolved benzol also present in the flask, which is removed by decantation) is neutralized with witherite, forming benzoisulfonate of barium, the following reactions having taken place:





thetic acid, melting at  $42^{\circ}$  and distilling at  $179^{\circ}\text{C.}$  is almost if not entirely pure phenol. Specimen No. 1 of synthetic commercial acid, fusing at  $36^{\circ}$  and distilling at  $176^{\circ}$ , is no doubt a good acid, but owing to the presence of water, both fusing and boiling points are reduced.

Of the two specimens of natural, i. e., coal tar acid examined, it may be said that as they both boil very low ( $36^{\circ}$  and  $37^{\circ}\text{C.}$ ) water would be suspected, and a low boiling point anticipated. This is, however, not the case, both boiling  $5^{\circ}$  higher than did the synthetic acid which melted at  $36^{\circ}\text{C.}$ , owing to the presence of water.

The only deduction to make from this fact is, therefore, that the natural acid boils high because of the presence of cresols, and melt low for the same reason, or because of the presence of water, or both.

There seems to be, therefore, no room for doubt that from a chemical standpoint, the synthetic acid of the market is in many respects a preparation superior to the natural acid, and in no respects its inferior, although the natural acid may meet all the requirements of the Pharmacopœia.

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### PEPSIN.\*

BY WM. C. KIRCHGASSER, PH. G., CHICAGO, ILL.

The pepsins of the market comprise the saccharated pepsin, now official, and the more active or so-called pure, purified or concentrated pepsin in scale and powder form.

The saccharated pepsins are dilutions of the latter with some inert substance as milk-sugar—in one case starch—to meet the requirements of the Pharmacopœia. They are apparently not prescribed as largely now as formerly, although there is still a considerable demand, coming more directly from the consumer. In many cases pharmacists prepare the saccharated article themselves from the pure pepsins. Of the many brands on the market a few only have been assayed, and these were found to be up to the standard of the U. S. P.

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\*Abstract from report of Committee on Adulteration.

Pure pepsins are now most generally prescribed. Those on the market possess different physical qualities. They may be grouped as follows:

1. Those soluble in water, forming a clear but not bright solution. These are as a rule hygroscopic, becoming sticky and gummy when exposed to the moist air, and are therefore not well adapted for dispensing in the form of powders. They are more largely used in making fluid pepsin preparations and in mixtures.

2. Those insoluble in water, but soluble on the addition of hydrochloric acid in small quantities.

3. Those not entirely soluble in water or dilute hydrochloric acid. These latter products are more stable, non-hygroscopic; but owing to their imperfect solubility are more rarely used in making preparations. However, solubility bears no relation to the value or strength of pepsin. Soluble pepsins may be very active or quite inert. The same is true of insoluble products.

At present there is no recognized standard strength for pure pepsin. Manufacturers are now claiming one part of their product to digest from 1500 to 2500 parts of albumen. Under the most favorable conditions they have been found to closely approach these figures. The strength or activity of pepsin has no doubt been greatly improved, owing to active competition.

This, however, is not true of all brands. A number of them were tested comparatively by the assay process of the National Formulary; the time of digestion being extended, however, from one to four hours, to give higher results. No attempt was made to weigh the residual albumen; the condition and approximate amount remaining in each case plainly enough indicated which were the best product. One of them was found to have very little activity; two digested about 1000 parts, while three digested nearly the entire amount, or 2000 parts.

The method of testing is simple, no special apparatus being necessary, so that we think pharmacists should occasionally test pepsin themselves; at least more generally. The tests were carried out as follows:

One part (1 grain) of the pepsin was triturated with 19 parts (19 grains) of milk-sugar. One part (1 grain) of this mixture was dissolved in 1000 parts (2 ozs.) of acidulated water contained in a wide-mouth bottle. The acidulated water was previously warmed to 120°F., and was prepared by adding 5 parts (5 grains) of concentrated hydrochloric acid to 1000 parts (2 ozs.) of water. To this

solution 100 part (100 grains) of freshly coagulated egg albumen, rubbed through a No. 30 sieve, were added, and the bottle thoroughly shaken. It was then kept at a temperature of 115° to 120°F. in an air bath, and was frequently shaken during four hours' digestion.

Sufficient acidulated water for all the tests was made at one time, so as to have it uniformly alike for all. The albumen may be rubbed through a coarse sieve, a flour sieve, for instance, for comparative testing; but the finer the albumen the greater is the surface exposed to the action of the pepsin, and therefore the larger the amount dissolved. An air bath is not necessary. The bottle may be put in any warm place, near a stove or register, care being taken that the temperature is kept as uniform as possible and not allowed to rise much above 125°F. One precaution should always be taken, never to add the pepsin directly to the egg albumen, as even freshly coagulated albumen is slightly alkaline. A trace of alkalinity irretrievably destroys the activity of pepsin, subsequent addition of dilute acid being without effect. In accurate pepsin assaying, care must be taken that the conditions under which the assays are made should be as nearly alike as possible. The temperature is very essential, since considerably more albumen is dissolved at a temperature of 120° to 125°F. than at 100° to 105°. The percentage of acidity, the proportion of acidulated water to albumen, and the frequency of shaking are also of importance and should be as nearly the same as possible in all cases.

I believe accurate assaying of pepsin too tedious a task for the majority of pharmacists. Comparative tests in which the approximate amount of residual albumen is taken as the final result would be simpler and answer all purposes. I doubt whether the same pepsin will give results very closely alike in the hands of an expert.

As to methods of assay, the National Formulary method, I think gives as high results as any, provided the time of maceration is extended to four or six hours. The percentage of acid is about that of normal gastric juice; the proportion of acidulated water to albumen sufficiently great and not too great, and temperature the most favorable.

## THE MICROSCOPE: ITS APPLICATION IN PHARMACY.

BY A. E. HISS, PH. G., CHICAGO, ILL.

A neglected factor in the intelligent practice of pharmacy is the compound optical instrument known as microscope. Steadily, however, it is gaining ground as exemplified by the addition, during recent years, of a department of microscopy, including depiction and practical exercise, to the curricula of study in pharmaceutical schools and colleges.

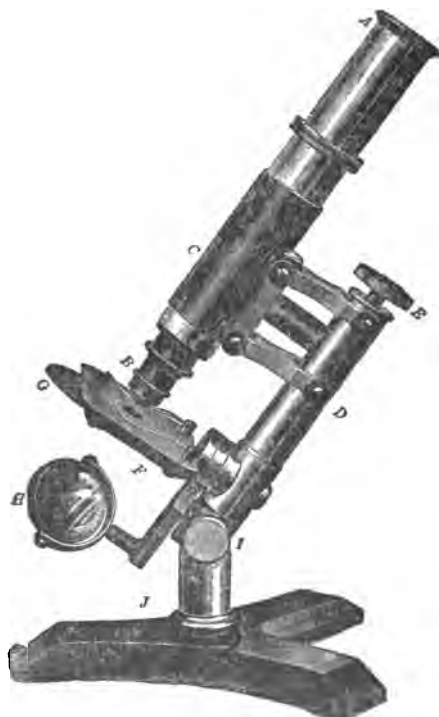
To begin the subject appropriately, a definition of microscopy is indispensable. Microscopy is not to be understood as signifying an independent science, but is a hand maid to other sciences. The microscope is as truly a means of study and investigation in the science of chemistry as are the test-tube and analytical balance, or the trowel and drying press in the science of botany.

Microscopes are of two kinds, the simple and compound, the former being more frequently known as lens, the latter by the unqualified designation of microscope. In purchasing the latter for ordinary purposes in pharmacy it is not advisable to obtain a large, expensive and complex apparatus, supplied with numerous accessories; a small instrument provided with a draw-tube, a swinging mirror, a tripod base, two objectives ( $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 inch respectively) and two oculars or eye-pieces (those known as A and C being considered preferable) answering all requirements. Such an apparatus can be purchased at an outlay of not exceeding \$40, which sum must appear inconsiderable when it is noted that it will serve for a lifetime's work.

The accompanying illustration represents a typical instrument in position for actual work. The various parts are indicated by letters and may be described as follows: (A) The upper terminus of the draw-tube with ocular (eye-piece) in position. (B) The objective which screws into the lower end of the tube and should be provided with the "society" screw. (C) The body or sleeve within which slides the tube. (D) The arm, in the interior of which is located the fine adjustment. (E) The micrometer screw with milled head, actuating the fine adjustment. (F) The stage, provided on its superior surface with spring clips for retaining the

slide in position. (G) The diaphragm, attached to the under surface of the stage; it possesses pivotal motion and graduated perforations to admit various degrees of light. (H) The mirror, having a concave and flat surface, and revolving on an axis; it may be swung above the stage by means of the mirror bar so as to illuminate opaque objects. (I) The axis, permitting inclination of the body. (J) The base, tripod-form.

To assist in the examinations, a good razor for preparing thin sections, a few glass slides with ground edges, some cover glass,



some individual salt-cellars, and a pair of nippers are necessary. The other required implements such as wide-mouth bottles, camel-hair brushes and glass tubes, as well as reagents, are part of the stock of every complete pharmacy. It will also be of advantage to possess a small pocket magnifier; this can be carried in one's pocket and be utilized for preliminary or cursory examinations.



In beginning the study of microscopy, the student should acquire a familiarity with the more elemental or simple structures such as starch grains, the sporules of lycopodium, the sclerenchyma or stone-cells of the peach, constituting the gritty particles of this fruit, etc. During this process of initiatory familiarization he incidentally learns the proper use of the microscope and the true merit of his own instrument.

In the examinations of starches, a small amount of the starch of amylaceous material in a triturated condition is placed in a small vessel (salt-cellar) with some water, the liquid is stirred, and a small drop of it is transferred by means of a glass tube to the center of a clean slide, over which is then placed a cover-glass by means of the nippers, bringing one edge of the latter down first, in order to exclude, as far as possible, all air bubbles. Place this prepared mount upon the stage of the microscope so that the specimen is situated over the opening, adjusting the mirror so that it reflects a full flood of light upon the object, it being understood that the microscope faces the illuminating agent. Then move the body of the microscope up and down by means of the coarse (rack and pinion) and fine (micrometer screw at front or back of body) adjustments until the field of view becomes perfectly plain.

The subject of starches is a particularly important one, as these carbohydrates are an almost constant constituent of plant parts, the form and size of the granules varying with the source, affording an index as to the nature or adulteration of the drug under consideration. The points to be noted in these examinations is the size and outline of the grains, the arrangement and distinctiveness of the laminations, and the shape and position of the hilum or nucleus. For instance, the granules of the potato are comparatively large, oval in outline with unequal ends, the laminations are distinct, and the nucleus is circular; the granules of wheat are somewhat smaller, the laminations are indistinct, and the nucleus is elongated; the granules of rice are small and polyhedral, the markings are perceptible only with high magnifying powers, and the nucleus is elongated and situated in the center of the grain; and those of curcuma are linear or oblong and quite large, the laminations extend across the surface of the grain, and the nucleus is located at one end; and the starch grains of ginger are similar to those of curcuma, etc. Microchemical agents may be employed, the principal one used in this connection being iodine, a moderately strong solution of which imparts a deep blue tint and a very weak one developing a pale tint and serving to render the laminations more distinct.

Passing from these simple bodies to the more complex structures, such as roots, stems, leaves, etc., the microscope will be found of little value in examining the gross structures. True, superficial markings of leaves, petals, etc., may be noted, and will serve as a mean of differentiation, but this can be accomplished as well with the pocket magnifier. To examine the internal appearance very thin sections must be made with a very sharp razor after previous maceration and softening in water, mounting these similarly to the starch. In the case of a root or stem, the latter may be sectioned when grasped by the fingers, but small or friable objects like seeds, leaves and petals must be held firmly by means of elder pith. Anise seed may be readily distinguished in sections, however carelessly or imperfectly made, from the seed of conium.

As the learner advances in the art of microscopical manipulation and recognition he may undertake the examination of urine, pus, salivary secretion, sputum, etc., thereby aiding physicians and incidentally appealing to them for something substantial in the way of prescription trade. National food, drink and drug adulteration laws are now under consideration in Congress, and as these all agree in providing numerous public analysts, a vast field may open for the microscopically-inclined pharmacists.

It is not the author's intention to produce a deep and learned dissertation upon the use of this invaluable aid to scientific research, but if a member of this association be induced through this article to indulge in microscopic investigations, the full purpose of the paper will have been accomplished.

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## ORGANIZATION OF A PHARMACY.

BY C. S. HALLBERG.

The organization of a pharmacy is a subject which has not received that consideration which its importance seems to deserve. Since the time of that great pharomic trio, Charles Ellis, Parrish and Proctor, nothing much of improvement in the furniture and arrangement of a pharmacy has been suggested. There is no lack of novel and improved methods of construction in furniture, es-

pecially of late years in the esthetic line. Individual pharmacies are frequently met with, recently, furnished in more elaborate style where features have been incorporated of a decided advantage over older forms. The new pharmacy of Hottinger & Kendal, the Auditorium pharmacy, and that of L. W. Kadlec, all in Chicago, not to mention many in the interior, are not only models in elegance, but represent many decided improvements over the old shelvings, closets and prescription counters.

There is, however, too great a variety of opinions with reference to what is the best arrangement for the "store," each proprietor usually having his own notions as to the most convenient or otherwise satisfactory arrangement, to warrant anything like a comprehensive description here.

The arrangement of the stock is one which gives plenty of opportunity for devising a systematic arrangement, far better adapted to expediting business than the chaotic condition in which stock is kept in the average pharmacy. When the vast number of articles of every description in all sorts of packages necessary to be included in a drug stock is considered, it is rather surprising that so little attention has been paid to a matter so exceedingly practical. How many druggists have not looked in vain sometimes for hours, for some old drug, fluid extract, pill, tablet, or other pharmaceutical, or even proprietary article, knowing all the time that he had it in stock "but for the life of him he could not find it!" It is no unusual thing to find a store with three hundred kinds of fluid extracts, several hundred kinds of pills, tablets, etc., not to mention as many kinds of proprietaries. The alphabetic arrangement is not satisfactory because of the additions constantly made to the stock. To add an article to the stock requires usually too much time to give its arrangement immediate attention, and it is therefore "shoved in" somewhere temporarily. In most cases the opportunity never comes, it is like time itself, when you want it you must take it, as, according to the old well-known clock inscription "*tempus fugit*," it is exceedingly fugitive, and if you want to use it you must take it by the throat and hold it.

The older stores in the east have paid more attention to this feature. On a recent visit to Washington, D. C., we had the pleasure of observing in the pharmacy of Mr. W. S. Thompson a plan for keeping all these preparations in small packages, such as pills, tablets, etc., in what are known as the "odd package drawer," a description of which is given in "*Remington's Practice of Pharmacy*." Each drawer was designated with a large nickle-

plate figure, the figures numbering from 1 up to 100 or more. In each drawer, for example No. 45, would be kept all the pills of quinine combinations; in another, say No. 115, hypodermic tablets, of atropine, and so on. The most elaborate organization of this kind we have ever had the pleasure of observing was that in the large and elegant pharmacy of Lilly, Rogers & Co. of Baltimore. Here the same principle was carried out to a degree, comprising nearly every line of package goods in stock. The manner of keeping the fluid extracts will serve as the best illustration. Say that the stock comprises two hundred fluid extracts. From a manufacturer's list such fluid extracts are numbered consecutively as may be in stock beginning alphabetically, viz.: Aconite, 1; Belladonna, 2; Cannabis, 3, etc. Labels with these corresponding numbers distinctly shown are affixed on the faces of the bottles, which are placed in consecutive order according to their numbers. When a new fluid extract is added to the stock, no matter what name, it is numbered after the last one and placed after it. Every addition receives a consecutive number and is placed in the category. The pages of the alphabetic list are then mounted on bristol board and provided with a hook so that they may be hung up in a place convenient for reference. When a fluid extract is wanted the list is referred to, the number noted and at a glance then the bottle is found on the shelves. This same plan is employed with pills, tablets, etc., except that they are contained in boxes consecutively numbered. All the small proprietary articles, pills, ointments, pastilles, etc., are kept in small past-board boxes without covers and are distinctly numbered on the shelves or closet where they are kept in an alphabetic list giving the particular numbered box in which the article is to be found. The boxes in this establishment are cheap; when soiled they are replaced by new ones. The same principle is carried into nearly every department in this establishment, and with evident satisfaction to both employers and employes.

The advantages in a larger store employing many clerks and with it the necessary changes in the personnel, are so great that any employe can, after twenty-four hours' experience, find any article in stock as quickly as can the chief himself. There is one very essential point to observe, especially with the smaller articles of which a number are kept in one package and that is, that whenever the last article is withdrawn the container must be placed on the defect counter. The chances for neglect in this particular are not, however, any greater than when this arrangement is not employed.

CHICAGO, August 1, 1890.

## SUNDAY SALES IN PHARMACIES.

BY T. H. PATTERSON, CHICAGO.

In answer to Query: "Wanted—Statistics of actual average profits on cigars and soda water sales on Sundays, compared with running expenses. As a rule, are the profits sufficient to warrant keeping open shop?"

I have never sold soda water on Sunday and am unable to give statistics as to financial losses or profits from this source; however, my observation leads me to the conclusion that in many localities, especially in the large cities, the sales of soda water and cigars, by those who offer them for sale, are much larger than upon other days, mainly because there are fewer places at which they can be had. But it seems to me that the important part of the subject under consideration is: Does it pay to keep open shop for the sale of these articles, because of this seeming increase of profits.

We have abundant testimony on this point. In the gospel according to St. Mark it is written, "And he said unto them the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." We also find the following the best code of laws ever devised, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work," "But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates."

"For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sun and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day; wherefor the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it."

This law has not been repealed, and is general and universal in its application. It was not for the city, nor for the State, nor for the Nation alone but for all mankind throughout the world, and the abundance of this law is demanded by our physical natures, as well as for our moral and spiritual well being.

Some years ago France prescribed one day in ten, instead of seven, but after several years of trial eminent physiologists pronounced it insufficient. The eminent scientist Humboldt states that to rest one day in seven is as much required by the laws of nature as the rest of the night. This law like the others of the

decatalogue is not simply an arbitrary decree, but a revelation of what our nature requires for its best good. The eminent statesman, Daniel Webster, once said, "The longer I live the more highly do I estimate the importance of the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath and the more grateful do I feel toward those who impress its importance on the community." Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, Gladstone, and hundreds of eminent men might be quoted to the same effect.

In many ways and many times it has been demonstrated that the proper observance of this day of rest is necessary for our physical as well as our moral natures.

Let me mention one illustration coming under my own observation. An active, energetic druggist desired to open a store on a prominent corner where he anticipated larger sales of soda water and cigars. The location fully met his expectations and his sales of these articles were especially large on Sunday. Toward the end of the season he made a statement that he had never made so much money in any year before, but he soon failed in health, his physician saying that it was nervous prostration, due to over work. After six months almost continued illness he was compelled to abandon business entirely and sold out at a sacrifice. Would this have occurred if he had done otherwise? Did it pay in his case? These are questions which will naturally arise. Surely no amount of profit could compensate him for the permanent loss of his health and business.

It always pays to do right regardless of the percentage of financial profit or loss, and it never pays to do wrong, no matter how much money may be made.

It is said that every language has a proverb embodying the sentiment expressed in our old proverb, "Honesty is the best policy," and this is as true as it is old and universal, and it applies not only to our dealings with others, but with ourselves, our own consciences.

If a person yields to temptation and violates one law he is much more likely to yield another point.

Judge Hale once said that of those who were convicted of capital crimes while he was on the bench he found very few who would not confess that they begun their career of wickedness by neglect of the Sabbath. Justice Strong, of the U. S. Supreme Court, and many wardens and chaplains of States' prisons have made similar statements. I was greatly impressed with this thought in reading

of a murderer who drew upon the walls of his prison cell a gallows with four steps leading up to it. On the first step he wrote *disobedience to parents*, on the second step *Sabbath breaking*, on the third step *gambling and drunkenness*, on the fourth step *murder*.

Those facts show that the neglect of one law, and the doing of wrong at one point naturally leads to other wrongs. This being the case it is quite evident that we who are employers are under great responsibility for the example and influence we have over our employees.

If we require them to do unnecessary work on Sunday for our pecuniary profit, which has been shown to be wrong, both in the sight of God and of man, we have aided in blunting their moral sensibilities, and they are much more likely to do wrong in some other particular.

If an employee is required to do that which his conscience condemns, is not his employer in some measure responsible for the dishonesty which may follow as the next step?

I ask in all seriousness if you have thoughtfully considered your responsibilities regarding this matter?

Has the influence you have exerted on your employees been what it should be?

Is there any man in a prison cell to-day who can point to you and say that man compelled me to do work on Sunday contrary to my convictions, and right, and I began the drinking of stimulants to revive my tired and exhausted physical condition, or I began taking small sums of money from the cash drawer as compensation for this wrong and unnecessary work which has led to my downfall and ruin.

Lest I weary you with the many thoughts that come crowding into my mind bearing upon this subject I hasten to a conclusion.

As already stated I am unable to give any statistics relative to Sunday sales of soda water and cigars, for during my experience of twenty-four years, it has been my custom every Sunday morning to turn the face of my soda water sign to the wall. On the back of it is printed in letters too large to be misunderstood, "No soda water on Sunday," following this plan with a constant endeavor to impress my patrons that my shop is open on Sunday to supply the needs of the sick rather than for the profits which may be made, enables me to dispense with a large amount of the routine work of other days. Having no ice to take care of, no fountains to charge, no syrup to make, no glasses and counters to

clean, affords myself and clerks an opportunity to attend church at least once each Sunday, and a part of that rest, which we so much need.

If it was not for this little break in the routine work in my store, I do not see how we could attend church at all, nor when we would find opportunity for rest.

The drug clerks who are confined from early morning until late at night, working more hours than any other class of employees need, and should demand this day of rest, and should refuse to do any unnecessary work. We often hear of the drug business spoken of as being specially unhealthy, and how frequently it is said that Mr. so and so's physical constitution has broken down, and that he is obliged to abandon the business on account of his health.

Would these remarks be heard so frequently if there was a more general observance of Sunday as a day of rest among the druggists?

While I have constantly made this small distinction between the work of Sunday and that of other days, and thereby gaining a considerable portion of the day for rest. I must confess that I sell much that is not for the sick.

The custom in my neighborhood being such that it appears very difficult and embarrassing to singly and alone refuse to sell nothing but medicinal articles. I unhesitatingly say that it is my opinion it does not pay to sell these articles on Sunday, and with hundreds of others will hail with joy any action by this association which will give encouragement to a discontinuance of the sale on Sunday, not only of cigars and soda water, but of all articles not needed for the relief of the sick.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
SPRINGFIELD, September 5, 1890. }

*C. S. Hallberg, Secretary Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association,  
Chicago:*

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 4, with vote showing the choice of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association for member of the State Board of Pharmacy, and to say that your letter (vote) will receive due consideration.

Yours very truly,

H. G. REEVES.

## LIST OF QUERIES FOR 1891.

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1. What remedies and preparations now officinal should be excluded from the next U. S. Pharmacopœia?

2. What substances not at present officinal, and especially which of the so-called "new remedies," should be recognized by the forthcoming Pharmacopœia?

3. What should be the scope of the National Formulary? Should such compound preparations as Paregoric, Hive Syrup, etc., be placed in it instead of in the Pharmacopœia, and should any of the newer drugs, remedies, and preparations be tentatively incorporated in it? A general expression on these three queries is requested by this committee.

4. The instructions of the Pharmacopœial Convention have made 50 per centum Tinctures admissible in the next Pharmacopœia. An essay is wanted on the drugs best adapted for this class of preparations; formulæ for their manufacture, and on a title best adapted for this class.

5. Chloral Hydrate, Potassium Bromide, and Alcoholic Liquids occasionally give rise to a chloral-alcohol compound. Further study of this compound is desired. Under what conditions does it form? What is the action of saline compounds other than potassium bromide and of liquids of different alcoholic strengths?

6. Is the process of Percolation, applied to cellular drugs, actually superior to a well-conducted process of maceration and expression as a method for the extraction of the active principles?

7. What plan might be recommended for the popularization of the Pharmacopœia?

8. What Chemicals can the retail pharmacist advantageously prepare on the small scale with such simple apparatus as may be found in any well-equipped drug store?

MEMOIR  
OF  
JAMES BOYD LINDSAY

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